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Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The annual meeting of Congress is always an interesting event. The Representatives of the States and of the people come fresh from their constituen's to take counsel together for the common good. After an existence of near three-fourths of a century as a free and independent republic, the problem no longer remains to be solved, whether man is capable of self-government. The success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those in other countries, who maintain that "a favored few" are born to rule, and that the mass of mankind must be governed by force. Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary authority, the people are the only sovereigns recognised by our constitution.—Numerous emigrants of every lineage and language, attracted by the civil and religious freedom we enjoy, and by our happy condition, annually crowd to our shores, and transfer their heart, not less than their allegiance, to the country whose dominion belongs alone to the people.

No country has been so much favored, or should acknowledge with deeper reverence, the manifestations of the Divine protection. An all-wise Creator directed and guarded us in our infant struggle for freedom, and has constantly watched over our surprising progress, until we have become one of the great nations of the earth.

It is in a country thus favored, and under a government in which the executive and legislative branches hold the authority for limited periods, alike from the people, and where all are responsible to their respective constituencies that it is again my duty to communicate with Congress upon the state of the Union, and the present condition of public affairs.

During the past year the most gratifying proofs are presented that our country has been blessed with a wide-spread and universal prosperity. There has been no period since the government was founded, when all the industrial pursuits of our people have been more successful, or when labor in all branches of business has received a fairer or better reward. From our abundance we have been enabled to perform the pleasing duty of furnishing food for the starving millions of less favored countries.

In the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence at home, such as have rarely fallen to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation, that our intercourse with all the Powers of the earth, except Mexico, continues to be of an amicable character.

It has ever been our cherished policy to cultivate peace and good will with all nations; and this policy has been steadily pursued by me.

No change has taken place in our relations with Mexico since the adjournment of the last Congress. The war in which the U. States were forced to engage with the government of that country still continues.

I deem it necessary, after the full exposition of them contained in my message of the eleventh of May, 1846, and in my annual message at the commencement of the session of Congress in December last, to reiterate the serious causes of complaint which we had against Mexico before she commenced hostilities.

It is sufficient on the present occasion to say, that the wanton violation of the rights of person and property of our citizens committed by Mexico, her repeated acts of bad faith, through a long series of years, and her disregard of solemn treaties, stipulating for indemnity to our injured citizens, not only constituted ample cause of war on our part, but were of such an aggravated character as would have justified us before the whole world in resorting to this extreme remedy. With an anxious desire to avoid a rupture between the two countries, we forbore for years to assert our clear rights by force, and continued to seek redress for the wrongs we had suffered by amicable negotiation, in the hope that Mexico might yield to pacific councils and the demands of justice. In this hope we were disappointed. Our minister of peace sent to Mexico was insultingly rejected. The Mexican government refused ever to hear the terms of adjustment which he was authorized to propose; and finally, under wholly unjustifiable pretexts involved the two countries in war, by invading the territory of the State of Texas, striking the first blow, and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

Though the United States were the aggrieved nation, Mexico commenced the war, and we were compelled, in self-defence, to repel the invader, and to vindicate the national honor and interests by prosecuting it with vigor until we could obtain a just and honorable peace.

On learning that hostilities had been commenced by Mexico, I promptly communicated that fact, accompanied with a succinct statement of our other causes of complaint against Mexico, to Congress; and that body, by the act of the thirteenth of May, 1846, declared that "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States"—this act declaring "the war to exist by the act of the republic of Mexico," and making provisions for its prosecution "to a speedy and successful termination," was passed with great unanimity by Congress, there being but two negative votes in the senate, and but fourteen in the House of Representatives.

The existence of the war having thus been declared by Congress, it became my duty, under the constitution and the laws, to conduct and prosecute it. This duty has been performed; and though, at every stage of its progress, I have manifested a willingness to terminate it by a just peace, Mexico has refused to accede to any terms which could be accepted by the United States, consistently with the national honor and interest.

The rapid and brilliant successes of our arms, and the vast extent of the enemy's territory which had been overrun and conquered, before the close of the last session of Congress, were fully known to that body. Since that time, the war has been prosecuted with increased energy, and I am gratified to state with a success which commands universal admiration. History presents no parrallel of so many glorious victorious achieved by any nation within so short a period. Our army, regulars and volunteers, have covered themselves with imperishable honors. Whenever and wherever our forces have encountered the enemy, though he was in vastly superior numbers, and often entrenched in fortified positions of his own selection, and of great strength, he has been defeated. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our officers and men, regulars and volunteers, for their gallantry, discipline, indomitable courage and perseverance, all seeking the post of danger, and vieing with each other in deeds of noble daring.

While every patriot's heart must exult, and a just national pride animate every bosom, in beholding the high proofs of courage and consummate military skill, steady discipline, and humanity to the vanquished enemy, exhibited by our gallant army, the nation is called to mourn over the loss of many brave officers and soldiers who have fallen in defence of their country's honor and interests. The brave dead met their melancholy fate in a foreign land, nobly, discharging their duty, and with their country's flag waving triumphantly in the face of the foe. Their patriotic deeds are justly appreciated, and will long be remembered by their grateful countrymen. The parental care of the government they loved and served should be extended to their surviving families.

Shortly after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, the gratifying intelligence was received of the signal victory of Buena Vista and of the fall of the city of Vera Cruz, and with it the strong castle of San Juan de Ulloa, by which it was defended. Believing that after these and other successes, so honorable to our arms and so disastrous to Mexico, the period was propitious to afford her another opportunity, if she thought proper to embrace it, to enter into negotiations for peace, a commissioner was appointed to proceed to the headquarters of our army, with full powers to enter upon negotiations, and to conclude a just and honorable treaty of peace. He was not directed to make any new overtures of peace, but was the bearer of a despatch from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in reply to one received from the latter of the 22d of February, 1847, in which the Mexican government was informed of his appointment, and of his presence at the headquarters of our army, and that he was invested with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace, whenever the Mexican government might signify a desire to do so. While I was unwilling to subject the United States to another indignant refusal, I was yet resolved that the evils of the war should not be protracted a day longer than might be rendered absolutely necessary by the Mexican government,

Care was taken to give no instructions to the commissioner which could in any way interfere with our military operations, or relax our energies in the prosecution of the war. He possessed no authority in any manner to control these operations. He was authorized to exhibit his instructions to the General in command of the army; and in the event of a treaty being concluded and ratified on the part of Mexico, he was directed to give him notice of that fact. On the happening of such contingency, and on receiving notice thereof, the General in command was instructed by the Secretary of War to suspend further active military operations until further orders.—These instructions were given with a view to intermit hostilities, until the treaty thus ratified by Mexico could be transmitted to Washington, and receive the action of the government of the United States.

The commissioner was also directed, on reaching the army, to deliver to the General in command the despatch he bore from the Secretary of the State of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and, on receiving it, the General was instructed by the Secretary of War to cause it to be transmitted to the commander of the Mexican forces, with a request that it might be communicated to his government.

The commissioner did not reach the headquarters of the army until after another brilliant victory had crowned our arms at Cerro Gordo.

The despatch which he bore from the Secretary of War to the General in command of the army was received by that officer, then at Jalapa, on the seventh day of May, 1847, together with the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, having been transmitted to him from Vera Cruz. The commissioner arrived at the headquarters of the army a few days afterwards. His presence with the army and his diplomatic character were made known to the Mexican government, from Puebla, on the twelfth of June, 1847, by the transmission of the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico.

Many weeks elapsed after its receipts, and no overtures were made, nor any desire expressed by the Mexican government to enter into negotiations for peace.

Our army pursued its march upon the capital, and, as it approached it, was met by formidable resistance. Our forces first encountered the enemy, and achieved signal victories in the severely contested battles of Conteras and Churubusco. It was not until after these actions had resulted in decisive victories, and the capital of the enemy was within our power, that the Mexican government manifested any disposition to enter into negotiations for peace; and even then, as events have proved, there is too much reason to believe they were insincere, and that in agreeing to go through the forms of negotiation, the object was to gain time to strenghen the defences of their capital, and to prepare for fresh resistance.

The General in command of the army deemed it expedient to suspend hostilities temporarily, by entering into an armistice with a view to the opening of negotiatiens. Commissioners were appointed on the part of Mexico to meet the commissioner on the part of United States. The result of the conferences which took place between these functionaries of the two governments was a failure to conclude a treaty of peace.

The commissioner of the United States took with him the project of a treaty already prepared, by the terms of which the indemnity required by the United States was a cession of territory.

It is well known that the only indemnity which it is in the power of Mexico to make in satisfaction of the just and long deferred claims of our citizens against her, and the only means by which she can reimburse the United States for the expense of the war, is a cession to the United States of a portion of her territory. Mexico has no money to pay, and no other means of making the required indemnity. If we refuse this, we can obtain nothing else. To reject indemnity, by refusing to accept a cession of territory, would be to abondon all our just demands, and to wage the war, bearing all its expenses, without a purpose or definite object.

A state of war abrogates treaties previously existing between the belligerents, and a treaty of peace puts an end to all claims for indemnity—for tortious acts commited, under the authority of one government against the citizens or subjects of another, unless they are provided for in its stipulations. A treaty of peace which would terminate the exssting war, without providing for indemnity, would enable Mexico—the acknowledged debtor, and herself the aggressor in the war—to relieve herself from her just liabilities. By such a treaty, our citizens, who hold just demands against her, would have no remedy either against Mexico or their own government.—Our duty to these citizens must forever prevent such a peace, and no treaty which does not provide ample means of discharging these demands can receive my sanction.

A treaty of peace should settle all existing differences between the two countries. If an adequate cession of territory should be made by such a treaty, the United States should release Mexico from all her liabilities, and assume their payment to our own citizens. If, instead of this, the United States were to consent to a treaty by which Mexico should again engage to pay the heavy amount of indebtedness which a just indemnity to our government and our citizens would impose on her, it is notorious that she does not possess the means to meet such an undertaking. From such a treaty no result could be anticipated, but the same irritating disappointments which have heretofore attended the violations of similar treaty stipulations on the part of Mexico. Such a treaty would be but a temporary cessation of hostilities, without the restoration of the friendship and good understanding which should characterize the future intercourse between the two countries.

That Congress contemplated the acquisition of territorial indemnity when that body made provision for the prosecution of the war, is obvious. Congress could not have meant—when, in May, 1846, they appropriated ten millions of dollars, and authorized the President to employ the militia and naval and military forces of the United States, and to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers, to enable him to prosecute the war; and when, at their last session, and after our army had invaded Mexico, they made additional appropriations and authorized the raising of additional troops for the same purpose—that no indemnity was to be obtained from Mexico at the conclusion of the war; and yet it was certain that, if no Mexican territory was acquired, no indemnity could be obtained.

It is further manifest that Congress contemplated territorial indemnity, from the fact that, at their last session, an act was passed, upon the Executive recommendation, appropriating three millions of dollars with that express object. This appropriation was made "to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries, with the republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof." The object of asking this appropriation was distinctly stated in the several messages on the subject which I communicated to Congress. Similar appropriations made in 1803 and 1806, which were referred to, were intended to be applied in part consideration for the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas. In like manner it was anticipated that, in settling the terms of a treaty of "limits and boundaries" with Mexico, a cession of territory estimated to be of greater value than the amount of our demands against her might be obtained; and that the prompt payment of this sum—in part consideration for the territory ceded—on the conclusion of a treaty, and its ratification on her part, might be an inducement with her to make such a cession of territory as would be satisfactory to the United States. And although the failure to conclude such a treaty has rendered it unnecessary to use any part of the three millions of dollars appropriated by that act, and the entire sum remains in the treasury, it is still applicable to that object, should the contingency occur making such application proper.

The doctrine of no territory is the doctrine of no indemnity; and, if sanctioned, would be a public acknowledgment that our country was wrong, and that the war declared by Congress with extraordinary unanimity, was unjust, and should be abandoned; an admission unfounded in fact, and degrading to the national character.

The terms of the treaty proposed by the U. States were not only just to Mexico, but, considering the character and amount of our claims, the unjustifiable and unprovoked commencement of hostilities by her, the expenses of the war to which we have been subjected, and the success which had attended our arms, were deemed to be of a most moral character.

The commissioner of the United States was authorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary, from its entrance into the Gulf to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico, in north latitude about thirty-two degrees, and to obtain a cession to the United States of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, and the privilege of the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The boundary of the Rio Grande, and the cession to the U. States of New Mexico and Upper California, constituted an ultimatum which our commissioner was, under no circumstances, to yield.

That it might be manifest not only to Mexico, but to all other nations, that the United States were not disposed to take advantage of a feeble power, by insisting upon wresting from her all other provinces, including many of her principal towns and cities, which we had conquered and held in our military occupation, but were willing to conclude a treaty in a spirit of liberality, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the restoration to Mexico of all our other conquests.

As the territory to be acquired by the boundary proposed might be estimated to be of greater value than a fair equivalent for our just demands, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the payment of such additional pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasonable.

The terms of a treaty proposed by the Mexican commissioners were wholly inadmissable. They negotiated as if Mexico were the victorious, and not the vanquished party.—They must have known that their ultimatum could never be accepted. It required the U. States to dismember Texas, by surrendering to Mexico that part of the territory of that State lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, included within her limits by her laws when she was an independent republic, and when she was annexed to the United States and admitted by Congress as one of the States of our Union. It contained no provision for the payment by Mexico of the just claims of our citizens. It required indemnity to Mexican citizens for injuries they may have sustained by our troops in the prosecution of the war. It demanded the right for Mexico to levy and collect the Mexican tariff of duties on goods imported into her ports while in our military occupation during the war, and the owners of which had paid to officers of the United States the military contributions which had been levied upon them; and it offered to cede to the United States, for a pecuniary consideration, that part of Upper California lying north of latitude thirty-seven degrees. Such were the unreasonable terms proposed by the Mexican commissioners.

The cession to the United States by Mexico, of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, as proposed by the commissioner of the United States, it was believed, would be more in accordance with the convenience and interests of both nations, than any other cession of territory which it was probable Mexico could be induced to make.

It is manifested to all who have observed the actual condition of the Mexican government, for some years past, and at present, that if these provinces should be retained by her, she could not long continue to hold and govern them. Mexico is too feeble a power to govern these provinces, lying as they do at a distance of more than a thousand miles from her capital, and, if attempted to be retained by her, they would constitute but for a short time, even nominally, a part of her dominions.

This would be especially the case with Upper California. The sagacity of powerful European nations has long since directed their attention to the commercial importance of that province, and there can be little doubt that the moment the United States shall relinquish their present occupation of it, and their claim to it as indemnity, an effort would be made by some foreign Power to possess it either by conquest or by purchase. If no foreign government should acquire it in either of these modes, an independent revolutionary government would probably be established by the inhabitants, and such foreigners as may remain in or remove to the country, as soon as it shall be known that the United States have abandoned it. Such a government would be too feeble long to maintain its separate independent existence, and would finally become annexed to, or be a dependent colony of, some more powerful State.

Should any foreign government attempt to possess it as a colony, or otherwise to incorporate it with itself, the principle avowed by President Monroe in 1824, and reaffirmed in my first annual message, that no foreign Power shall, with our consent, be permitted to plant or establish any new colony or dominion on any part of the North American continent, must be maintained. In maintaining this principle, and in resisting its invasion by any foreign Power, we might be involved in other wars more expensive and more difficult than that in which we are now engaged.

The provinces of New Mexico and the Californias are contiguous to the territories of the United States, and if brought under the government of our laws, their resources—mineral, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial—would soon be developed.

Upper California is bounded on the north by our Oregon possessions; and if held by the United States, would soon be settled by a hardy, enterprising, and intelligent portion of our population. The bay of San Francisco, and other harbors along the Calirornia coast, would afford shelter for our navy, for our numerous whale ships, and other merchant vessels employed in the Pacific ocean, and would in a short period become the marts of an extensive and profitable commerce with China, and other countries of the East.

These advantages, in which the whole commercial world would participate, would at once be secured to the United States by the cession of this territory; while it is certain that as long as it remains a part of the Mexican dominions, they can be enjoyed neither by Mexico herself nor by any other nation.

New Mexico is a frontier province, and has never been of any considerable value to Mexico. From its locality, it is natually connected with our western settlements. The territorial limits of the State of Texas, too, as defined by her laws, before her admission into our union, embrace all that portion of N. Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, while Mexico still claims to hold this territory as a part of her dominions. The adjustment of this question of boundary is important.

There is another consideration which induced the belief that the Mexican government might even desire to place this province under the protection of the government of the United States. Numerous bands of fierce and warlike savages wander over it, and upon its borders. Mexico has been, and must continue to be, too feeble to restrain them from committing depredations, robberies, and murders, not only upon the inhabitants of New Mexico itself, but upon those of the other northern States of Mexico. It would be a blessing to all those northern States to have their own citizens protected against them by the power of the United States. At this moment, many Mexicans, principally females and children, are in captivity among them. If New Mexico were held and governed by the United States, we could effectually prevent these tribes from committing such outrages, and compel them to release these captives, and restore them to their families and friends.

In proposing to acquire New Mexico and the Californias, it was known that but an inconsiderable portion of the Mexican people would be transferred with them, the country embraced within these provinces being chiefly an uninhabited region.

These were the leading considerations which induced me to authorize the terms of peace which were proposed to Mexico. They were rejected; and, negotiations being at an end, hostilities were renewed. An assault was made by our gallant army upon the strongly fortified places near the gates of the city of Mexico, and upon the city itself; and after several days of severe conflict, the Mexican forces, vastly superior in number to our own, were driven from the city, and it was occupied by our troops.

Immediately after information was received of the unfavorable result of the negotiations, believing that his continued presence with the army could be productive of no good, I determined to recall our commissioner. A despatch to this effect was transmitted to him on the sixth of October last. The Mexican government will be informed of his recall; and that, in the existing state of things, I shall not deem it proper to make any further overtures of peace, but shall be at all times ready to receive and consider any proposition which may be made by Mexico.

Since the liberal proposition of the United States was authorized to be made in April last, large expenditures have been incurred, and the precious blood of many of our patriotic fellow-citizens has been shed in the prosecution of the war. This consideration, and the obstinate perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our arms having been every where victorious, having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important questions arise. In what manner the war ought to be prosecuted? and what should be our future policy? I cannot doubt that we should secure and render available the conquests which we have already made; and that, with this view, we should hold and occupy, by our naval and military forces, all the ports, towns, cities, and provinces now in our occupation, or which may hereafter fall into our possession; that we should press forward our military operations, and levy such military contributions on the enemy as may, as far as practicable, defray the future expenses of the war.

Had the government of Mexico acceded to the equitable and liberal terms proposed, that mode of adjustment would have been preferred. Mexico having declined to do this, and failed to offer any other terms which could be accepted by the United States, the national honor, no less than the public interests, requires that the war should be prosecuted with increased energy and power until a just and satisfactory peace can be obtained. In the meantime, as Mexico refuses all indemnity, we should adopt measures to indemnify ourselves, by appropriating permanently a portion of her territory. Early after the commencement of the war, New Mexico and the Californias were taken possession of by our forces. Our military and naval commanders were ordered to conquer and hold them, subject to be disposed of by a treaty of peace.

These provinces are now in our undisputed occupation, & have been so for many months; all resistance on the part of Mexico having ceased within their limits. I am satisfied that they should never be surrendered to Mexico. Should Congress concur with me in this opinion, and that they should be retained by the United States as indemnity, I can perceive no good reason why the civil jurisdiction and laws of the United States should not at once be extended over them. To wait for a treaty of peace, such as we are willing to make, by which our relations towards them would not be changed, cannot be good policy; whilst our own interest, and that of the people inhabiting them, require that a stable, responsible, and free government under our authority, should, as soon as possible, be established over them. Should Congress, therefore, determine to hold these provinces permanently, and that they shall hereafter be considered as constituent parts of our country, the early establishment of territorial governments over them will be important for the more perfect protection of persons and property; and I recommend that such territorial governments be established. It will promote peace and tranquility among the inhabitants, by allaying all apprehension that they may still entertain of being again subjected to the jurisdiction of Mexico. I invite the early and favorable consideration of Congress to this important subject.

Besides New Mexico and the Californias, there are other Mexican provinces which have been reduced to our possession by conquest. These other Mexican provinces are now governed by our military and naval commanders, under the general authority which is conferred upon a conqueror by the laws of war. They should continue to be held as a means of coercing Mexico to accede to just terms of peace. Civil as well as military officers are required to conduct such a government. Adequate compensation, to be drawn from contributions levied on the enemy, should be fixed by law for such officers as may be thus employed.—What further provision may become necessary, and what final disposition it may be proper to make of them, must depend on the future progress of the war, and the course which Mexico may think proper hereafter to pursue.

With the views I entertain, I cannot favor the policy which has been suggested, either to withdraw our army altogether, or to retire to a designated line, and simply hold and defend it. To withdraw our army altogether from the conquests they have made by deeds of unparralleled bravery, and at the expense of so much blood and treasure, in a just war on our part, and one which, by the act of the enemy, we could not honorably have avoided, would be to degrade the nation in its own estimation and in that of the world.

To retire to a line, and simply hold and defend it, would not terminate the war. On the contrary, it would encourage Mexico to persevere, and tend to protract it indefinitely. It is not to be expected that Mexico, after refusing to establish such a line as a permanent boundary, when our victorious army are in possession of her capital, and in the heart of her country, would permit us to hold it without resistance. That she would continue the war, and in the most harrassing and annoying forms, there can be no doubt. A border warfare of the most savage character, extending over a long line, would be unceasingly waged. It would require a large army to be kept constantly in the field, stationed at posts and garrisons along such a line, to protect and defend it. The enemy, relieved from the pressure of our arms on his coasts and in the populous parts of the interior, would direct his attention to this line, and, selecting an isolated post for attack, would concentrate his forces upon it. This would be a condition of affairs which the Mexicans, pursuing their favorite system of guerrilla warfare, would probably prefer to any other. Were we to assume a defensive attitude on such a line, all the advantages of such a state of war would be on the side of the enemy. We could levy no contributions upon him, or in any other way make him feel the pressure of the war, but must remain inactive and await his approach, being in constant uncertainty at what point on the line, or at what time he might make an assault. He may assemble and organize an overwhelming force in the interior, on his own side of the line, and, concealing his purpose, make a sudden assault upon some one of our posts so distant from any other as to prevent the possibility of timely succor or reinforcements; and in this way our gallant army would be exposed to the danger of being cut off in detail; or if, by their unequalled bravery and prowess everywhere exhibited during this war, they should repulse the enemy, their numbers stationed at any one post may be too small to pursue him If the enemy be repulsed in one attack, he would have nothing to do but to retreat to his own side of the line, and, being in no fear of a pursuing army, may reinforce himself at leisure, for another attack on the same or some other post. He may, too, cross the line between our posts, make rapid incursions into the country which we hold, murder the inhabitants, commit depredations on them, and then retreat to the interior before a sufficient force can be concentrated to pursue him. Such would probably be the harrassing character of a mere defensive war on our part. If our forces, when attacked, or threatened with attack, be permitted to cross the line, drive back the enemy, and conquer him, this would be again to invade the enemy's country, after having lost all the advantages of the conquests we have already made, by having voluntarily abandoned them. To hold such a line successfully and in security, it is far from being certain that it would not require as large an army as would be necessary to hold all the conquests we have already made, and to continue the prosecution of the war in the heart of the enemy's country. It is also far from being certain that the expenses of the war would be diminished by such a policy.

I am persuaded that the best means of vindicating the national honor and interest, and of bringing the war to an honorable close, will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's country.

In my annual message to Congress of December last, I declared that "the war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much-injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico." Such, in my judgment, continues to be our true policy—indeed, the only policy which will probaly secure a permanent peace.

It has never been contemplated by me, as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence as an independent nation. On the contrary, it has ever been my desire that she should maintain her nationality, and, under a good government adapted to her conditions, be a free, independent, and prosperous republic. The United States were the first among the nations to recognise her independence, and have always desired to be on terms of amity and good neighborhood with her. This she would not suffer. By her own conduct we have been compelled to engage in the present war. In its prosecution, we seek not her overthrow as a nation; but, in vindicating our national honor, we seek to obtain redress for the wrongs she has done us, and indemnity for our just demands against her. We demand an honorable peace; and that peace must bring with it indemnity for the past, and security for the future. Hitherto Mexico has refused all accommodations by which such a peace could be obtained.

Whilst our armies have advanced from victory to victory, from the commencement of the war it has always been with the olive-branch of peace in their hands; and it has been in the power of Mexico, at every step, to arrest hostilities by accepting it.

One great obstacle to the attainment of peace has, undoubtedly, arisen from the fact, that Mexico has been so long held in subjection by one faction or military usurper after another, and such has been the condition of insecurity in which their successive governments have been placed, that each has been deterred from making peace, lest, for this very cause, a rival faction might expel it from power. Such was the fate of President Herrera's administration in 1845, for being disposed even to listen to the overtures of the United States to prevent the war, as is fully confirmed by an official correspondence which took place in the month of August last, between him and his government, a copy of which is herewith communicated. "For this cause alone, the revolution which displaced him from power was set on foot" by General Paredes. Such may be the condition of insecurity of the present government.

There can be no doubt that the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants of Mexico are convinced that it is the true interest of their country to conclude an honorable peace with the United States; but the apprehension of becoming the victims of some military faction or usurper may have prevented them from manifesting their feelings by any public act. The removal of any such apprehension would probably cause them to speak their sentiments freely, and to adopt the measure necessary for restoration of peace. With a people distracted and divided by contending factions, and a government subject to constant changes, by successive revolutions, the continued successes of our arms may fail to secure a satisfactory peace. In such event, it may become proper for our commanding generals in the field to give encouragement and assurances of protection to the friends of peace in Mexico in the establishment and mainteance of a free republican government of their own choice, able and willing to conclude a peace which would be just to them, and secure to us the indemnity we demand. This may become the only mode of obtaining such a peace. Should such be the result, the war which Mexico has forced upon us would thus be converted into an enduring blessing to herself. After finding her torn and distracted by factions, and ruled by military usurpers, we should then leave her with a republican government in the enjoyment of real independence, and domestic peace and prosperity, performing all her relative duties in the great family of nations, and promoting her own happiness by wise laws and their faithful execution.

If, after affording this encouragement and protection, and after all the persevering and sincere efforts we have made, from the moment Mexico commenced the war, and prior to that time, to adjust our differences with her, we shall ultimately fail, then we shall have exhausted all honorable means in pursuit of peace, and must continue to occupy her country with our troops, taking the full measure of indemnity into our own hands, and must enforce the terms which our honor demands.

To act otherwise, in the existing state of things in Mexico, and to withdraw our army without a peace, would not only leave all the wrongs of which we complain unredressed, but would be the signal for new and fierce civil dissensions and new revolutions—all alike hostile to peaceful relations with the United States.

Besides, there is danger, if our troops were withdrawn before a peace was concluded, that the Mexican people, wearied with successive revolutions, and deprived of protection for their persons and property, might at length be inclined to yield to foreign influences, and to cast themselves into the arms of some European monarch for protection from the anarchy and suffering which would ensue. This, for our own safety, and in pursuance of our established policy, we should be compelled to resist. We could never consent that Mexico should be thus converted into a monarchy governed by a foreign prince.

Mexico is our near neighbor, and her boundaries are coterminous with our own, through the whole extent across the North American continent, from ocean to ocean. Both politically and commercially, we have the deepest interest in her regeneration and prosperity.—Indeed, it is impossible that, with any just regard to our own safety, we can ever become indifferent to her fate.

It may be that the Mexican government and people have misconstrued or misunderstood our forbearance, and our objects, in desiring to conclude an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulties between the two countries.—They may have supposed that we would submit to terms degrading to the nation; or they may have drawn false inferences from the supposed division of opinion in the United States on the subject of the war, and may have calculated to gain much by protracting it; and, indeed, that we might ultimately abandon it altogether, without insisting on any indemnity, territorial or otherwise. Whatever may be the false impressions under which they have acted, the adoption and prosecution of the energetic policy proposed must soon undeceive them.

In the future prosecution of the war, the enemy must be made to feel its pressure more than they have heretofore done. At its commencement, it was deemed proper to conduct it in a spirit of forbearance and liberality—With this end in view, early measures were adopted to conciliate, as far as a state of war would permit, the mass of the Mexican population; to convince them that the war was waged not against the peaceful inhabitants of Mexico, but against their faithless government, which had commenced hostilities; to remove from their minds the false impressions which their designing and interested rulers had artfully attempted to make, that the war on our part was one of conquest; that it was a war against their religion and their churches, which were to be desecrated and overthrown; and that their rights of person and private property would be violated: To remove these false impressions, our commanders in the field were directed scrupulously to respect their religion, their churches, and their church property, which were in no manner to be violated; they were directed also to respect the rights of persons and property of all who should not take up arms against us.

Assurances to this effect were given to the Mexican people by Major General Taylor, in a proclamation issued in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, in the month of June, 1846, and again by Major General Scott, who acted upon his own convictions of the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the eleventh of May, 1847.

In this spirit of liberality and conciliation, and with a view to prevent the body of the Mexican population from taking up arms against us, was the war conducted on our part. Provisions and other supplies furnished to our army by Mexican citizens were paid for at fair and liberal prices agreed upon by the parties. After a lapse of a few months, it became apparent that these assurances, and this mild treatment, had failed to produce the desired effect upon the Mexican population. While the war had been conducted on our part according to the most humane and liberal principles observed by civilized nations, it was waged in a far different spirit on the part of Mexico. Not appreciating our forbearance, the Mexican people generally became hostile to the United States, and availed themselves of every opportunity to commit the most savage excesses upon our troops. Large numbers of the population took up arms, and, engaging in guerilla warfare, robbed and murdered in the most cruel manner individual soldiers, or small parties, whom accident or other causes had separated from the main body of our army; bands of guerilleros and robbers infested the roads, harrassed our trains, and, whenever it was in their power, cut off our supplies.

The Mexicans having thus shown themselves to be wholly incapable of appreciating our forbearance and liberality, it was deemed proper to change the manner of conducting the war, by making them feel its pressure according to the usage observed under similar circumstances by all other civilized nations.

Accordingly, as early as the twenty-second of September, 1846, instructions were given by the Secretary of War to Maj. Gen. Taylor to "draw supplies" for our army "from the enemy, without paying for them, and to require contributions for its support," if in that way he was satisfied he could "get abundant supplies for his forces." In directing the execution of these instructions, which was necessarily left to the discretion of the commanding officer, who was best acquainted with the circumstances by which he was surrounded, the wants of the army, and the practicability of enforcing the measure.

Gen. Taylor, on the twenty-sixth of October, 1846, replied, from Monterey, that "it would have been impossible hitherto, and is so now, to sustain the army to any extent by forced contributions of money or supplies."—For the reasons assigned by him, he did not adopt the policy of his instructions, but declared his readiness to do so, "should the army, in its future operations, reach a portion of the country which may be made to supply the troops with advantage." He continued to pay for the articles of supply which were drawn from the enemy's country.

Similar instructions were issued to Major General Scott on the third of April, 1847, who replied, from Jalapa, on the twentieth of May 1847, that, if it be expected that "the army is to support itself by forced contributions levied upon the country, we may ruin and exasperate the inhabitants, and starve ourselves." The same discretion was given to him that had been to Gen. Taylor in this respect. Gen Scott, for the reasons assigned by him, also continued to pay for the articles of supply for the army which were drawn from the enemy.

After the army had reached the heart of the most wealthy portion of Mexico, it was supposed that the obstacles which had before that time prevented it would not be such as to render impracticable the levy of forced contributions for its support; and on the first of September, and again on the sixth of October, 1847, the order was repeated in despatches addressed by the Secretary of War to General Scott, and his attention was again called to the importance of making the enemy bear the burdens of the war by requiring them to furnish the means of supporting our army; and he was directed to adopt this policy, unless, by doing so, there was danger of depriving the army of the necessary supplies. Copies of these despatches were forwarded to General Taylor for his government.

On the thirty first of March last, I caused an order to be issued to our military and naval commanders to levy and collect a military cantribution upon all vessels and merchandize which might enter any of the ports of Mexico in our military occupation, and to apply such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the war. By virtue of the rights of conquest and the laws of war, the conqueror, consulting his own safety or convenience; may either exclude foreign commerce altogether from all such points, or permit it upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe. Before the principal ports of Mexico were blockaded by our navy, the revenue defived from impost duties, under the laws of Mexico, was paid into the Mexican treasury. After these ports had fallen into our military possession, the blockade was raised, and commerce with them permitted upon prescribed terms and conditions. They were opened to the trade of all nations upon the payment of duties more moderate in their amount than those which had been previously levied by Mexico; and the revenue, which was formerly paid into the Mexican treasury, was directed to be collected by our military and naval officers; and applied to the use of our army and navy: Care was taken that the officers, soldiers, and sailors of our army and navy should be exempted from the operations of this order; and as the merchandize imported upon which the order operated must be consumed by Mexican citizens, the contributions exacted were, in effect, the seizure of the public revenues of Mexico, and the application of them to our own use. In directing this measure, the object was to compel the enemy to contribute, as far as practicable, towards the expenses of the war.

For the amount of contributions which have been levied in this form, I refer you to the accompanying reports of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy, by which it appears that a sum exceeding half a million of dollars has been collected.

This amount would undoubtedly have been much larger, but for the difficulty of keeping open communications between the coast and the interior, so as to enable the owners of the merchandise imported, to transport and vend it to the inhabitants of the country. It is confidently expected that this difficulty will, to a great extent, be soon removed, by our increased forces which have been sent to the field.

Measures have recently been adopted by which the internal as well as external revenues of Mexico; in all places in our military occupation, will be seized and appropriated to the use of our army and navy.

The policy of levying upon the enemy contributions in every form, consistently with the laws of nations, which it may be practicable for our military commanders to adopt; should; in my judgment, be rigidly enforced, and orders to this effect have accordingly been given. By such a policy, at the same time that our own treasury will be relieved from a heavy drain, the Mexican people will be made to feel the burdens of the war, and, consulting their own interests, may be induced the more readily to require their rulers to accede to a just peace.

After the adjournment of the 1st session of Congress, events transpired in the prosecution of the war which, in my judgment, required a greater number of troops in the field than had been anticipated. The strength of the army was accordingly increased by "accepting" the services of all the volunteer forces authorized by the act of the thirteenth of May, 1846, without putting a construction on that act; the correctness of which was seriously questioned. The volunteer forces now in the field, with those which had been "accepted," to "serve for twelve months," and were discharged at the

[CONCLUDED ON 4TH PAGE]

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, December 10, 1847.

AGENCY.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

JOSEPH MASON, Post's Buildings, corner of Hanover and Beaver streets, N. Y., is our agent, for receiving Advertisements in that city, for publication in the Journal. He will also receive subscribers for the same.

☞Mr. JAMES BURCH is our authorized agent to make collections due the "Journal" office in this town and county.

☞WASHINGTON COLLINS, Esq., is authorized to collect and give receipts for our paper in his neighborhood.

REMOVAL.

The "Journal" printing office has been removed to the second story of the building, in which it has heretofore been carried on. Entrance on Princess street, opposite the Bank of the State.

The Editor's office is now on Princess street, 2d door from the corner.

☞Entrance to printing office third door from the corner.

CONGRESS.—The first session of the 30th Congress assembled at Washington last Monday. In another paragraph, will be found an account of the proceedings as late as received, up to the hour of putting our paper to press.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—If this document should be received, as we expect it will be, by to-day's (Thursday's) Mail, we intend printing it in this paper. We shall be compelled to postpone all comment for our next number. In the mean time our readers will have a chance of perusing the document, and passing their own judgment upon it.

GOVERNOR.—We notice that our friend Bayne, of the Fayetteville Carolinian, in his last paper, presents the name of Walter F. Leake as his first choice for Governor, and commends him to the consideration of the State Democratic Convention

☞The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN passed through this place on Sunday morning last, on his way to Washington.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.—We alluded last week to the unfortunate termination of the Convention of the Stockholders of this Rail Road Company, held at Newberry Court House, and expressed the fear that the project would fall to the ground. We are glad to learn from the Columbia Telegraph that such will not be the case. That paper says:—"It must be a source of sincere pleasure to the friends of this public spirited enterprise, to learn that most of those differences which grew out of the decision of the late Newberry Convention, changing the direction of the main trunk of the Road, through Abbeville and Anderson Districts, and which seemed, for a time, to threaten the disorganization of the Company, are now nearly, if not entirely, reconciled; and that the energetic President, Hon. J. B. O'Neale, has determined to proceed at once to locate the Road and commence the work. This will at once re-assure our friends that those who have the management of this great work do not intend, by any means, to give it over, and we now entertain no doubt whatever of the complete success of this enterprise."

THE CHARLOTTE RAIL ROAD.—We notice from the Columbia Telegraph, that the subscriptions upon the part of individuals to this work, have already amounted to upwards of nine hundred thousand dollars. This will ensure the building of the Road, as its length (from Charlotte to Columbia) is only about 108 miles by survey. Do our citizens know what the object or effect of this Road will be upon the State of North Carolina? Few, we fear, have thought of the matter. Why, this Road will carry the produce of the richest section of our State into South Carolina, to enrich and build up *her* cities and towns. Is this as it should be? Ought not the people of North Carolina to rouse themselves, and endeavor to secure to their own State some portion of her great resources?

COLUMBIA TELEGRAPH.—We have received by this (Saturday) morning's boat, the Telegraph, a very neat and spirited daily, recently established in Columbia, S. C., by Messrs. Sill & Stubs. We are very much pleased with the Telegraph, and will gladly place it on our exchange list, if the proprietors will permit us. In this number of the Telegraph, we find a well written communication, recommending to the favorable consideration of the South Carolina Legislature, the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road. To the writer, whoever he may be, we, as a Wilmingtonian, return our best thanks for his able article.

FLAG OF FREEDOM.—Through the politeness of our friend, Lieut E. Cantwell, now at Puebla, we have received two numbers of the "Flag of Freedom," a small sheet published at that city, partly in English, and partly in Spanish. These papers do not contain any thing new.

NEW EXPRESS.—We see it stated that the New York papers have organized a private express line between that city and New Orleans, which will be regularly 24 hours in advance of the United States mail.

COL. JOYNER.—We notice that the Raleigh Star, since the withdrawal of Kenneth Rayner, is out for Col. Joyner as its next choice for Governor of the State. Let Col. Joyner come on; he, too, is one of the "Preamble" Federal members of the last Legislature.

☞JOHN BELL, the new Whig Senator from Tennessee, is believed to be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and against disturbing the Tariff of '46. Mr. Martin, a Democratic member of the Tennessee Legislature, just before the last ballot was taken, which resulted in Mr. Bell's election, observed on the floor of the House, that "if he was not mistaken in what he had heard, if Mr. Bell was elected, we would have in him an able representative of our country in the Senate on one great question."

EARLY SHAD.—A fine fat shad was caught a few days since in the Narrows, near Staten Island.

☞South Carolina, the only State in the Union where the Electoral College is not elected by the people, has now before her Legislature a bill to transfer the election of Electors from that body to the people, as in other States. We think, from appearances, that it is doubtful whether it will become a law.

EVEN N. C. WHIG DOCTORS WILL DIFFER.—The following which we clip from the Newbernian, will shew the reader that at least some of the federal presses would have preferred that Mr. Clay had left that no slavery resolution out of his series. The Newbernian and the Fayetteville Observer take different views of this matter, although both are staunch feds:

"We could have wished that Mr. Clay had gone further. He is inclined to end the war, and to give up all territorial indemnity; but we are not prepared with the lights before us, to surrender every thing to Mexico. As to her territory, we could wish that the exigencies of the case had not led our armies to take possession of any of it. For the most part we believe it to be worthless, but there are parts of it which have done Mexico but little good, but which might be turned to good account by us. The resolution on the extension of slavery, was, in our opinion, unnecessary. The ground taken is a species of non-committalism which we did not look for. No party we presume in this country would enter upon a policy with the view of extending the institution of slavery. All that the South asks is, that the North would let that matter alone. While we would recommend no measure for its extension, we at least have a right to demand that the people who become citizens of any part of this Republic, whether already in it or hereafter to come in, should manage that matter as they please. And it is with this view, that many in the South, had rather have no additional territory annexed, than to be forced to yield to any prohibition of slavery in said territory, by an act of Congress. Estimating Mr. Clay as we do, we are glad he has come out at this juncture, but in the absence of what he has said in his speech on this subject, we feel bound to express our dissent to what seems to be a yielding to the storm raised in the North on this subject, in the resolutions.

ALABAMA SENATOR.—We notice from the Alabama papers that a warm contest is now going on in that State between the respective friends of Dixon H. Lewis and Wm. R King, who are opposing candidates for a seat in the Senate of the United States. We are sorry that two such able and tried Democrats should be in opposition. We trust that some compromise may be effected between their respective friends.

LEGISLATIVE ECONOMY.—How frequently do we see legislative bodies higgle about making petty appropriations, even for needful purposes, the while spending double the amount of the people's money. We find in the last Georgia Constitutionalist a most notable instance of this. A bill was introduced to appropriate $4,000 for refitting the Governor's mansion, and the Legislature, thinking it extravagant, debated the matter three days, and then appropriated only $1,500. The beauty of the thing is, that the three days the Legislature was engaged in cutting down this appropriation from four thousand to fifteen hundred dollars, cost the good people of the State just about the amount, $2,500, which it reduced the appropriation. This is economy with a vengeance.

☞In the city of New York, on the 29th ult., a large mass meeting of citizens was held, for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of the people of this country with, and in behalf of, the Pope, in his enlightened endeavors to ameliorate the condition of Italy. Letters were read from some of the most distinguished men of the country, who could not attend in person. An address was prepared, which is to be forwarded to his Holiness.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE WAR.—We publish in another column, the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, of the Senate of South Carolina. We do so because the Whig papers have been endeavoring to create the impression that South Carolina was opposed to the administration on this great question. Gov. Johnson, in his message, did take the views of Mr. Calhoun, but it will be seen that the Legislature differs from him.

TELEGRAPH.—The Charleston Editors are rejoicing on the completion of the Telegraph line between that city and Columbia.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—There are now, says the Albany Spectator, more than 1,500,000 people in the United States, who abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and from furnishing it to others; more than 5,000 temperance societies, embracing more than 600,000 members. More than 2,000 distilleries have been stopped; more than 5,000 merchants have ceased from the traffic. It is estimated that 30,000 persons are now sober, who, had it not been for the temperance societies, would have been sots; and that at least 20,000 families are now at ease and comfort, who would otherwise have been in poverty and disgrace by drunken inmates.

WORTH READING.—We copy the following from the Baltimore Sun, every word of which we adopt, substituting at the same time the "Journal" for the "Sun:"—"Never neglect to read the advertising department of a newspaper, if you would know, what it concerns every one to know, where to lay out your money to the best advantage. Competition is at its height, and those who have anything worth buying, or good bargains to offer, always advertise. They know it is the sure way to do a brisk business, and by selling quickly they are able to sell cheaply. Therefore, if you would save yourself much trouble, vexation, and loss of time, read the advertisements. Keep the run of them, and you will have no difficulty. The advertising columns of the 'Journal' are weekly replete with matters of personal and pecuniary interest to most of its readers, and indeed we regard this department, with its usual extended variety, as by no means the least interesting portion of the paper."

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of this State assembled on the 6th inst. The Governor's message is very lengthy. We have not yet had an opportunity to read it.

THE MARKETS.—The Baltimore Clipper of the 4th inst., says:—"There was nothing done in the markets on Saturday, as dealers were awaiting the arrival of the steamer.—Flour, however, was firm at $6 25.

THE NORTHERN MAIL.—The Postmaster General has closed a contract for the conveyance of the Northern Mail by the Chesapeake Bay and James River line, which will make it from ten to twenty hours later in its arrival at Richmond. The reason of the change was a difficulty with the Fredericksburg company.

☞It is estimated that the number of Hogs fattened this year in the Western States will exceed by one fifth that of last year.

From the Petersburg Republican, Dec. 8th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1847.

The House met at 12 o'clock to-day, and was called to order by Mr. Adams, who moved to go into the election of Speaker—which motion was carried, and the house proceeded to ballot.

Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts was elected, on the 3d ballot, as follows:

First Ballot.—Robert C. Winthrop, (W.) 103; Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, (D.) 61; R. McClelland, of Ohio, (D.) 23; Others, 28.

Second Ballot.—Winthrop, 109; Boyd, 82; Others, 28.

Third Ballot.—Winthrop, 110; Boyd, 64; Others, 29.

Mr. Winthrop was declared to be duly elected, and, upon being conducted to the Chair, made an eloquent address.

He was sworn in by the venerable Mr. Adams.

The members, by States, were then sworn in.

The Rules of the last House of Representatives were adopted for the present.

Mr. Levin, of Pennsylvania, then moved a resolution that B. B. French be Clerk for this Congress, pending which the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was called to order to-day at 12 o'clock, by Vice President Dallas, and proceedings were opened with prayer.

Forty-one Senators were present.

New Senators were sworn in.

The Senate then adjourned without having appointed a Committee to wait on the President, the House not having organized.

The Petersburg Republican of the 8th instant says:

"We learn that a gentleman in town received the information yesterday afternoon, from Washington by the telegraphic wires, that the Hon. B. B. French, the former Clerk of the House of Representatives, had been re-elected."

FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.—The Tallahassee Floridian of the 27th ult., says:—

"Both branches of the Legislature were organized on Tuesday last. In the Senate, the Hon. D. G. McLean, of Walton county, was chosen President on the first ballot; Charles W. Downing, Secretary; Silas W. Sanderson, Assistant Secretary; A. H. Bush, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk; W. W. Taylor, Sergeant-at-Arms, and A. G. McLean, Messenger. In the House, the Hon. J. B. Lancaster, of Duval, was chosen Speaker on the first ballot, over Dr. B. J. J. Mitchell, democrat, of Jackson county. Mr. Wm. B. Lancaster was elected Chief Clerk; R. H. Hardie, Assistant Clerk; Wilkinson Call, Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk; Rev. S. B. Foster, Messenger and Doorkeeper, and W. J. Atwater, Sergeant-at-Arms.

"The Editors of this paper were elected printers to the Senate, and the Editor of the *Sentinel* printer to the House.

"The message of His Excellency the Governor was received and read, and in the Senate one thousand copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the members."

ITEMS FROM CUBA.—The N. Y. Herald is in receipt of Matanzas papers to the 17th ult.

The health of the inhabitants of Santiago de Cuba had been assailed by the measles, which complaint was quite epidemic in that city, almost every family having some cases of it.

At Puerto Principe, during the month of October, there were 19 marriages, 134 baptisms, and 117 interments, thus leaving an increase of 17 souls during the whole month.

At Villa Clara, the feasts or jubilees which were held in honor of Pope Pius IX., were attended by vast crowds. The religious services during the whole period were thronged, insomuch that the priests could scarcely administer the sacrament to all those who applied.

The steamer Guadalquiver had delighted the inhabitants of Matanzas on her first trip to that city. She left Havana at 10 in the morning, and arrived there at 5 P. M. She was visited by hundreds of people.

MICHIGAN.—The new Legislature of Michigan stands:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats,	21	51	72
Whigs,	1	15	16
Dem. maj.	20	36	56

The Wilmot Proviso.—After four days debate, the Senate of Georgia has unanimously adopted a series of Resolutions on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. The following is the form in which the report of the Committee, as amended, was finally passed:—

Slavery and Slave labor is a part and parcel of our Governmental system, and made so by the very ancestry, in part, of those who now are active in its abolition. We do not regard it respectful to ourselves, or essential to our right, to enter into a discussion with those who are governed by no principle but their fanaticism. Indeed, the question has been argued, but fanaticism is deaf to argument—it will not hear.

The people of Georgia have for a series of years been divided and disturbed by other questions, so much so, perhaps, as to induce the *false hope* that upon this vital question there may now prevail discord and dissension. This is not true. Georgia has but one mind—is as *one man*—all political parties are ready and willing to plant themselves on the same *platform*, and join *heart* and *hand* in the assertion and maintenance of this, their constitutional, right.

To the end, therefore, that the feelings of the people upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso may be distinctly understood and their position defined:

1. *Be it therefore, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, Resolved*, That the Government of the United States has no control over the institution of Slavery, and that in taking, or attempting to take, any such control, it transcends the limits of its legitimate functions.

2. *Be it further Resolved by the authority aforesaid*, That any territory acquired, or to be acquired, by the arms of the United States, or by treaty by a foreign power, becomes the common property of the several States composing this confederacy, and whilst it so continues, it is the right of each citizen, of each and every State, to reside with his property of every description within such territory.

3. *Resolved further by the authority aforesaid*, That it is the duty of every man, in every section of this confederacy, if the *Union* be dear to him, to oppose the passage of any law or resolution of Congress, by which territory acquired, or to be acquired, may be subjected to any restriction against Slavery.

4. *Resolved by the authority aforesaid*, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the people of Georgia at the ensuing presidential election should not and will not support any man for the Presidency, or Vice Presidency, who favors the principles of the Wilmot Proviso.

5. *And be it further Resolved*, That in the ownership of Slaves we are not only exercising a human, but a constitutional and moral right, and that we allow no power under heaven to dictate the tenure by which we shall be deprived of our property in them.

6. *Resolved*, That his Excellency, the Governor of this State, cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress; also, to the Governor of each State in the Union.

Iowa.—In Lee county, Iowa, a Democrat has been elected to the Legislature, in place of the "Possum" member who resigned. This result insures a Democratic majority on joint ballot of the two Legislative Houses, and secures the election of two Democratic United States Senators.—*Balt. Clipper.*

From the North Carolinian.

NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

A letter from Sergeant John S. Hamilton, dated Arispe's Mills, 30th Oct., 1847, gives us a list of Company I, on 1st November, as follows:—

Wm. E. Kirkpatrick, Captain,
Thos. W. Dunham, 1st Lieut.
James K. Johnson, 2d do.
Wm. H. Harrison, 1st Sergeant,
Samuel W. Quay, 2d do.
John S. Hamilton, 3d do.
Joseph B. Askew, 4th do.
Marshall W. Jessup, 1st Corporal,
Allen W. Thompson, 2d do.
Wm. R. Sikes, 3d do.
James B. Marshall, 4th do.
John R. Stubbs, Musician.

Barkoe, Charles	Massey, Wm H
Beale, Drury	Mitchell, Robert
Blizzard, Ezekiel	Murchison, M
Bogue, Edwin	McDaniel, C
Boswell, John C	McDaniel, J A
Buie, Wm	McDonald, Geo W
Buie, Owen	McGowan, McG
Butler, Richard	McLean, M L
Casey, Cornelius	McRae, Geo M
Clark, Dickson	Nichols, James
Deal, Theophilus	Perry, Wm
Deveaux, John	Price, John C
Gilmore, D M	Rane, L F
Gotier, Wm H	Speight, Jeremiah
Hallowell, J P	Shipman, Richard
Haywood, H	Sikes, W J
Hunter, S W	Skipper, Niram
Johnson, Duncan	Smith, L B
Jones, Reuben	Smith, J C
Lane, Wm K	Thames, James
Langston, Richard	Wilkerson, Wm J
Lewis, Stark	Willoughby, W W
Marsh, Absalom	Wilson, Robert T
Massey, A J	

The following are the names of the discharged, up to the time: Stephen Parker, at Smithville; Henry Bates, George Harrel, Allen McLeod, R. W. Smith, at Camargo; J. B. Melvin, Buena Vista; Jesse Whitley, Robert Ellington, W. L. Matthews, P. J. Meshaw, at Saltillo; the last three on the 12th of October.

The deaths were: Lt. John B. Beatty, Corporal Ricard, Dorsey Jones, Wm. M. Boon, Walter Jenkins, J. A. McLean, Wm. Caison, Rich'd Johnson, Wm. W. Whitley, E. Jones, J. H. Josey, Daniel J. Melvin, Hugh Buie, B. P. Harrel, John Johnson.

Sergeant Hamilton says the Regiment enjoys better health than it ever has before.—Scarcely ever hear of a death now.

Lt. J. B. Whitaker, formerly 1st Sergeant of Company H., has been appointed Adjutant in place of Lieut. Singleton, elected Captain of Company B., in place of Roberts, resigned. J. R. Daniel was elected Adjutant. R. F. Webb fills the place of Lieut. Thompson, resigned.

Nothing important occurred lately.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 29th.

GEN. TAYLOR'S MOVEMENTS.

The schooner Wm. B. Hazard, Capt. Sanders, from Brazos Santiago, arrived off the south-east pass on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and came up to the city on Sunday. She left Brazos on the evening of the 20th and encountered contrary winds nearly all the time—for the last two days out the wind blowing almost a gale from the north-west. Our correspondent furnishes us with the following items of news.

The party of 2d and 3d Dragoons which was despatched after the guerrialla party who attacked Lieut. Campbell on the 1st inst., returned without having been able to find the party. They ascertained, however, that the loss of the guerrillas had been more severe than was at first supposed, the captain of the band, the celebrated Mucho Martinez, the one-armed robber, having been killed as well as six or seven of his men, and quite as many more wounded. The loss of Lieut. Campbell was as previously stated in the letter of our correspondent.

The command of Major Lane, which was despatched to Parras after the Indians, arrived there the day after the fair, the red men having left the previous day, taking with them about 2500 cattle, horses and mules, driven from the different ranchos. A company under Capt. Adams was sent out after them but had not returned to Encantada at last accounts. Lieut. Dusenburry, of the Texas battalion, had shot a man in the thigh for mutinous conduct and it was thought mortally wounded him.

On the 7th instant, a train was sent from Monterey to Camargo, under the escort of Capt. Butler's company of 3d Dragoons, and two companies of the 10th Infantry. Gen'l Taylor broke up his encampment at Walnut Springs, near Monterey, on the morning of the 8th inst., and with his staff, accompanied by Gen. Wool and staff, turned his face homeward. He encamped that night, at Ramos, overtaking the train which started the day before. When near Marin the advance met Mr. Van Allen, of New York, bearer of despatches to Gen. Taylor, escorted by Captain Hagan's company 2d Dragoons, and from the communications or conversation of Mr. Van A. everybody was highly elated. The gentleman intimated that he brought the leave of absence for Gen. Taylor; that eight thousand more troops had been called for which would probably be sent to that line, and that it was probable an advance would soon be ordered. When General Taylor came up to Marin, at night, and received the despatches, the bubble burst and the probabilities of the bearer of despatches turned out to be great improbabilities—the documents being of little moment—the only important one being a copy of a correspondence between the War Department and Gen. Scott, in which the former instructed the latter that for a certain character of supplies he must in future depend upon the resources of the country, as no more would be sent to the troops from the United States. At Marin, the agreeable intelligence was received that on the 6th inst Lieut. Colonel Webb, of the 16th Regiment, having received information that a party of guerrillas were encamped not a great ways from Cerralvo, he despatched Major Norval, of the 16th, and about fifty men of the Regiment, mounted, for their camp. Conducted by a guide, they made their way through the chaparral, and, quite as much to their own surprise as that of the guerrillas, bounced upon their camp. The robbers fled in all directions and were fired upon by their pursuers, who succeeded in killing two of them and probably wounding several more.—Their expertness in chaparral fighting and running saved their lives, but by the suddenness of their surprise they were compelled to abandon all their horses, about thirty in number, equipments, bridles, saddles, pistols, &c., which fell into the hands of Major Norvel's party. The commander of the guerrilla party was not known.

At Cerralvo Gen. Taylor was received with a salute, and waited upon by the officers of the garrison. The General arrived at Mier in the afternoon of the 12th, and partook of a little collation, given by Col. Butler, of the 3d Dragoons. The next Monday he left on the steamer Major Brown, accompanied by Gen. Wool, and arrived at Camargo in the afternoon, where he was received with a salute of artillery from Capt. Hunt's company, and visited by Lieut. Col. Fay, of the 10th, and the officers of his regiment stationed there. The next afternoon there was a grand parade and review of the seven companies of the 10th.—The regiment appeared in capital trim, and looked finely.

On the 15th, Gen. Wool returned to Mier, and Gen. Taylor left for Matamoras on the steamer Col. Cross, where he arrived on the evening of the 17th, and the next morning pitched his tent on shore, accompanied by Col. Whitney, Col. Monroe, Col. Belknap, and Major Bliss, where he was to remain until the 22d, when he would leave for the Brazos, there to await an answer to his application for leave. The health of Matamoras has greatly improved, although there was still some yellow fever there, but of a mild type, yielding readily to proper treatment.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Auld, arrived on Sunday from Vera Cruz via Tampico. She left the former port on Sunday, the 21st of November, with about seventy passengers and 350 discharged quartermaster's men; reached Tampico the next day, and remaining there twenty-four hours, left for this port the afternoon of Tuesday the 23d. The English steamer Forth left Tampico the same day for Vera Cruz. There was no news of interest at Tampico.

Quite the most important news by this arrival is the attempt by Santa Anna to resume the reins of Government—not by force, but by a new assumption of the authority of President, from which he contends he has not yet been legally separated. A long document has been addressed by him from Tehuacan, dated November 1st, to the President, through the Secretary of State, in which, after reviewing the history of his resignation, he contends that the terms of such resignation were not sufficiently explicit, and that it can have no legal force until it has been accepted by Congress.

Again, he contends that he never did resign entirely the functions of the President; that he only consented temporarily to a separation of the civil from the military power of the President—the circumstances of the country then requiring it—and that he took command of the army in his character of President.—The reason for the separation of the civil from the military authority of the President having ceased, he now desires to resume his full legal position as President, until Congress shall see fit to accept his resignation. Could any act of audacious assurance on the part of Santa Anna surprise us, this document would do so, for the naked impudence of it cannot be surpassed. It is grievously long, and its importance would not justify us in giving it a place in our columns even were it translated to our hands.

The same day he addressed an "Exposition" to the Mexican Congress, in somewhat the same strain as his letter to the President, in which he tenders to Congress his resignation, and entreats them to accept it. The reader will at once detect the point at which he aims; for if Congress accepts *this* resignation, declaring the office of President now first vacant, then Pena y Pena's exercises of authority has been all along a usurpation, and his removal of Santa Anna from the command of the army a usurpation. These documents are unimportant, because they have doubtless been suggested by Santa Anna's partisans at Queretaro, who, backed by hordes of disaffected officers, may yet greatly embarrass the Government. Santa Anna would hardly have ventured upon so bold a stroke without assurances of a stronger support than it was supposed he could command.

The Arco Iris of the 21st inst., says the editors of the Genius of Liberty have been ordered out of the country.

There has been no later news received at Vera Cruz direct from the city of Mexico.—The subjoined letters furnish the latest intelligence of Gen. Butler's and Gen. Patterson's movements:—

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 25, 1847.

A severe norther commenced here at a very early hour on the 18th and did not abate until last night. During its continuance the debarkation of troops was suspended, and Gen. Butler in consequence cannot leave so soon as he originally purposed. The landing of the men has been resumed to-day, and his advance is to leave Tuesday next, the 22d; the main body following in two days after.

We have nothing later from the interior in relation to the proceedings of Congress. The belief prevails here that as soon as the new levies of troops, of which those going up under the command of Gen. Butler are, I believe, the last to arrive, reaches Gen. Scott, expeditions will be undertaken against several of the large cities and towns yet in the hands of the enemy, and it is likely the "locomotive capital" will be the first point of attack. Gen. Scott, when all his reinforcements reach him, will have a force of about 20,000 men, and it would appear ridiculous to leave them without employment while work is to be done.

Reports have reached here of an insurrection at Guadalajara, in which Gen. Ampudia was killed. How the report came it is impossible to find, and no details are given by those circulating it.

The barque Texidor, for the safety of which, as I informed you in my last, apprehensions existed, arrived on the night the Alabama left, and the men she brought are being now landed.

An election was held in Captain, now Col. Biscoe's company of the Louisiana mounted battalion, day before yesterday to fill the vacant Captaincy occasioned by the promotion of Capt. B. 1st Lt. Geo. Kerr was chosen.

D. S.

JALAPA, Nov. 15, 1847.

Night before last a well known guerrilla Captain, named Tomas Monoscal, was arrested by Col. Wynkoop in a house in the city. He was conveyed to the guard house, and whilst irons were being prepared for him, he by some means procured a razor and cut his throat. It is rumored here that a force of 1,500 men is collected at Orizaba, who are drilled by a Mexican officer of rank, who gave his parole of honor at Vera Cruz last spring to oppose us no more unless he should be exchanged. It is said that the enemy is casting cannon at the same place.

We have heard that Capt. Nunez, the guerrilla officer sent down under Col. Harney to the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, made his escape at Plan del Rio. A rumor has reached here this morning from Queretaro, that the Mexican Congress, now in session, (having assembled a quorum,) have shown themselves decidedly in favor of peace, but that the Governors of Departments are opposed to it. This is believed here.

A. B.

Col. Hughes is to be left in command of Jalapa.

From the Delta, Nov. 30.

The following is a list of the passengers who arrived here on the New Orleans:

Passengers.—Captains Hornsby, Heddy, Lorne, Anderson, Alexander, Denvey, Lieuts R. J. Kelly, Brown, Denning, Sherwood, Kane, Kutter, Spellman, Dru, Dr. Brooks, D. Wabry, J. C. Dennes, Midshipman Simpson, Messrs. Foster, Gilpin, Cockburn, B. Hood, T. Egan, R. Hart, J. J. Morrison, C. M. Cumming, J. H. Carkoy, Robert Dard, M. Fassistre, Daniels, Dupres, Clark, C. M. Cranes, D. Sullivan, D. Balwin, M. Throgmorton, S. Chase, Smith, Hendricks, L. Bell, Young, M. Mun, H. H. Brooke, Lathoney, H. Pearmain, and 300 discharged teamsters and Quartermaster's men.

The remains of the following officers were also brought up on the steamship New Orleans, from Vera Cruz:

Col. Roberts, Major Smith, late of the Quartermaster's Department, at Vera Cruz, Capts. Caldwell and McIntosh, and Walker, (Texan Rangers,) Lieutenants McGinley, Hall and Nelson.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 21, 1847.

Since writing, 2,450 troops have arrived here, amongst whom are the 3d and 4th Kentucky Regiments. Gen. Butler arrived here on the 18th, and the preparations for the departure of a new train are going on with the utmost activity. You may judge of the business done here, when seven vessels have been discharged in one day, all consigned to the Quarter Master.

The prize schr. Renoissance, taken some time since by the U. S. steamer Scorpion, left here on Thursday, in charge of U. S. Midshipmen Hunter and Bliss, both lately attached to the Scorpion. They sailed for New Orleans.

Quitman and Harney.—These distinguished officers left New Orleans on the 25th ult., the former with his staff, on board the steamer Concordia, for Natchez, and the latter, Capt. Kearny, and other officers for Saint Louis.

THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

We are indebted to the *New York Journal of Commerce* for the following tables of the members of the present Congress:—

SENATE.—The new Senate will comprise 58 members, without including the two who may shortly be expected from Wisconsin. Of the whole number, 54 are already elected; and of these 22 are Whigs, and 32 Democrats.—There are four vacancies—viz: 2 in Iowa, 1 in Alabama, and 1 in Texas—all of which will send Democrats.

SENATORS ELECTED.

	Term expires 4th March.		Term expires 4th March.
MAINE.		ALABAMA.	
John Fairfield,	1851	A P Bagby,	1849
J W Bradbury,	1853	†A Democrat,	1853
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		MISSISSIPPI.	
C G Atherton,	1849	*Jefferson Davis,	1851
J P Hale,	1853	Henry S Foote,	1853
VERMONT.		LOUISIANA.	
William Upham,	1849	*Henry Johnson,*	1845
S S Phelps,	1851	S U Downs,	1853
MASSACHUSETTS.		TENNESSEE.	
Daniel Webster,	1851	H L Turney,	1851
John Davis,	1853	*John Bell,*	1853
RHODE ISLAND.		KENTUCKY.	
Albert C Greene,	1851	*J J Crittenden,*	1849
John H Clarke,	1853	*J R Underwood,*	1853
CONNECTICUT.		OHIO.	
John M Niles,	1849	William Allen,	1849
R S Baldwin,	1851	*Thomas Corwin,*	1851
NEW YORK.		INDIANA.	
John A Dix,	1849	E A Hannegan,	1849
D L Dickinson,	1851	Jesse D Bright,	1851
NEW JERSEY.		ILLINOIS.	
Wm S Dayton,	1851	Sidney Breese,	1849
Jacob W Miller,	1853	S A Douglass,	1853
PENNSYLVANIA.		MISSOURI.	
Simon Cameron,	1849	D R Atcheson,	1849
Daniel Sturgeon,	1851	Thos H Benton,	1851
DELAWARE.		ARKANSAS.	
J M Clayton,	1851	A H Sevier,	1849
P Spruance,	1853	Chester Ashley,	1853
MARYLAND.		MICHIGAN.	
James A Pearce,	1849	Lewis Cass,	1851
Reverdy Johnson,	1851	Alpheus Felch,	1853
VIRGINIA.		FLORIDA.	
Jas M Mason,	1851	J D Westcott, jr,	1849
R M T Hunter,	1853	David Yulee,	1851
NORTH CAROLINA.		TEXAS.	
Geo E Badger,	1849	Thos J Rusk,	1851
W P Mangum,	1853	A Democrat,	1853
SOUTH CAROLINA.		IOWA.	
A P Butler,	1849	Probably 2 Democrats.	
John C Calhoun,	1853	Legislature said to be Democratic, in consequence of new elections to fill vacancies.	
GEORGIA.			
W T Colquitt,	1849		
J McP Berrien,	1853		

*By appointment of the Governor.
†Democratic Legislature already chosen.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The following is a complete list of the members of the House of Representatives—there not being at this moment a single vacancy. Whole number of members, 228. At the date of the last apportionment it was 223; but there have since been added, 1 from Florida, 2 from Texas, and 2 from Iowa.

Maine.		Thos H Bayly,	D
David Hammond,	D	R T L Beale,	D
Asa W H Clapp,	D	J S Pendleton,	W
Hiram Belcher,	W	Henry Bedinger,	D
Franklin Clark,	D	Jas McDowell,	D
Ephraim K Smart,	D	Wm B Preston,	W
James S Wiley,	D	Andrew S Fulton,	W
Hezekiah Williams,	D	R A Thompson,	D
New Hampshire.		Wm G Brown,	D
Amos Tuck,	W	*North Carolina.*	
Charles H. Peaslee,	D	Thos L Clingman,	W
James Wilson,	W	Nathaniel Boyden,	W
James H Johnson,	D	D M Barringer,	W
Vermont.		A H Shepherd,	W
William Henry,	W	A W Venable,	D
Jacob Collamer,	W	J R J Daniel,	D
George P Marsh,	W	J J McKay,	D
Lucius B Peek,	D	Rich'd S Donnell,	W
Massachusetts.		David Outlaw,	W
Robert C Winthrop,	W	*South Carolina.*	
Daniel P King,	W	James A Black,	D
Amos Abbot,	W	Richard F Simpson,	D
John G Palfrey,	W	Jos A Woodward,	D
Charles Hudson,	W	Alexander D Sims,	D
George Ashmun,	W	Armistead Burt,	D
Julius Rockwell,	W	Isaac E Holmes,	D
John Q Adams,	W	R Barnwell Rhett,	D
Artemas Hale,	W	*Georgia.*	
Joseph Grinnel,	W	Thos Butler King,	W
Rhode Island.		Alfred Iverson,	D
Robert B Cranston,	W	John W Jones,	W
Benj B Thurston,	D	Hugh A Haralson,	D
Connecticut.		John H Lumpkin,	D
James Dixion,	W	Howell Cobb,	D
Sam'l D Hubbard,	W	Alex H Stephens,	W
John A Rockwell,	W	Robert Toombs,	W
Truman Smith,	W	*Alabama.*	
New York.		John Gayle,	W
Frederick W Lord,	D	Henry W Hilliard,	W
Henry C Murphy,	D	W R W Cobb,	D
Henry Nicol,	D	Samuel W Inge,	D
Wm B Maclay,	D	George S Houston,	D
Fred A Tallmadge,	W	Samson W Harriss,	D
David S Jackson,	D	F W Bowdon,	D
Wm Nelson,	W	*Mississippi.*	
Cornelius Warren,	W	Jacob Thompson,	D
Dan'l B St John,	W	W S Featherston,	D
Eliakim Sherrell,	W	P W Tompkins,	W
Peter H Sylvester,	W	Albert G Brown,	D
Gideon Reynolds,	W	*Louisiana.*	
John J Slingerland,	W	Emile LaSere,	D
Orlando Kellogg,	W	B G Thibodeaux,	W
Sidney Lawrence,	D	J H Harmanson,	D
Hugh White,	W	Isaac E Morse,	D
Geo Petrie,	D	*Ohio.*	
Wm Collins,	D	James J Faran,	D
Jos Mullin,	W	David Fisher,	W
Timothy Jenkins,	D	Rob't C Schenck,	W
G A Starkweather,	D	Richard S Canby,	W
Ausburn Birdsall,	D	Wm Sawyer,	D
Wm Duer,	W	R Dickinson,	D
Daniel Gott,	W	J D Morris,	D
Harmon S Conger,	W	J L Taylor,	W
Wm T Lawrence,	W	Thos O Edwards,	W
John M Holly,	W	Daniel Duncan,	W
Elias B Holmes,	W	John K Miller,	D
Robt L Rose,	W	Samuel F Vinton,	W
David Ramsey, Jr,	W	Thomas Ritchey,	D
Dudley Marvin,	W	Nathan Evans,	W
Nathan K. Hall,	W	William Kennon,	D
Harvey Putnam,	W	J D Cummins,	D
Washington Hunt,	W	George Fries,	D
New Jersey.		Samuel Lahm,	D
J G Hampton,	W	John Crowell,	W
Wm A Newell,	W	Josh R Giddings,	W
Joseph E. Edsall,	D	Jos M Root,	W
John Van Dyke,	W	*K

From the Columbia (S. C.) Daily Telegraph.

MR. PERRY'S REPORT.

Mr. Perry, from the Committee on Federal Relations, made the following Report in the Senate, on Monday last:

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Mexican War, and the resolution offered on the same subject by the Honorable Senator from Union, have given this deeply interesting and important question that consideration which it so justly merits, and would most respectfully report—

That in order to present the justice and propriety of this war, on the part of the United States, in its true light, it becomes necessary to refer to the circumstances which induced Mexico, in her folly and arrogance, to commence hostilities.

It is well known that great inducements were offered American citizens to settle in Texas. They received most liberal grants of lands, were permitted to form a free representative government, and become a sovereign State in the republican confederacy of Mexico. Under such a form of government, they had secured to them all those civil and political rights which they had enjoyed in the land of their birth. They were rapidly increasing in numbers, growing in wealth, prosperous and happy. But, by one of those sudden revolutions which have so characterized the Mexican people, the federal government was destroyed, and a central despotism established in its place, which deprived the Texans of all political privileges, and annihilated their State government. This could not be borne by men who had been educated as free-men, and who had in their veins Anglo Saxon blood. They immediately declared their independence and stood justified in the eyes of the world. Their independence was acknowledged by the principal powers of Europe, and maintained for eight years by their valor and wisdom. They assumed as their western boundary the Rio Grande, which had been formerly the recognized limits of Texas. Mexico offered to recognize their independence, provided they would not attach themselves to the United States.

In regard to the right of Texas to become a portion of the United States, there can be no rational doubt. Being independent, she was at liberty to dispose of herself as she saw proper. The United States had the undoubted right to receive her into their Union. In doing so they did no injustice to Mexico But the Mexican government declared beforehand, that they would regard the annexation of Texas to the United States, as an act of war on the part of the federal government. They immediately recalled their minister at Washington, and dismissed the American minister at Mexico. An army was organized on the banks of the Rio Grande with orders to invade Texas and capture Gen. Taylor and the American forces under his command. This was all done by Mexico before any hostile movement was made on the part of the U. States, and whilst Mexico was rejecting all propositions to treat as to the boundary of Texas.

The removal of the American troops from the Nueces to the Rio Grande, was done by the advice of Gen. Taylor, and with a view of repelling the threatened invasion of our soil by the Mexican army. The right of the President to take this step, and the propriety of it, can now hardly be doubted.

Confident from his superior numbers of an easy victory, the Mexican General crossed the river, and commenced the war in obedience to the orders of his government, which were afterwards found amongst his papers. The result was the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and the total rout of Gen. Arista and the Mexican forces.

Had Gen. Taylor or the President been content with these victories, and have waited for the enemy to recruit his strength and select his own time for another attack, it would have been a most culpable abandonment of all the advantages obtained by those hard fought battles. The policy of war, as well as our national honor, demanded an invasion of Mexico, and a continuance of the war until she sued for peace, or her armies were annihilated, and the country overrun. This has been done triumphantly and gloriously. The annals of history scarcely afford a parallel to that brilliant succession of victories and gallant achievements which have crowned our arms in Mexico with imperishable honors, and shed a halo of glory around the American name.

Having conquered the country, it now becomes a question of policy, whether to continue in possession of the whole of Mexico, or retain only so much as may be an ample indemnity for the expenses of the war. This question must necessarily be left to the President and Congress to settle, and your Committee feel confident that they will pursue that course which honor, patriotism and wisdom may dictate. Should circumstances render a vigorous prosecution of the war necessary, South Carolina will be found, as she ever has been, ready to sustain the true interests, national honor and glory of America.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions. All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. F. PERRY, *Chairman pro. tem.*

Resolved, That the present war with Mexico, having been commenced by an invasion of our soil and the slaughter of our countrymen, the United States were not only bound by their national honor to repel the invaders, but were justifiable, on every principle of public policy, in carrying the war into the enemy's own country, and prosecuting it with vigor, until he sued for peace, or the country was overrun and subjugated by our gallant army.

Resolved, That having conquered the republic of Mexico and annihilated her armies, and she still refusing all overtures for an honorable peace is now become a question of policy on the part of the United States, whether to continue in possession, until a treaty can be formed, of the whole country, or occupy only so much as may be an ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, and the demands of our citizens against the Mexican government.

From the New York Evening Post.

MEXICAN TERRITORY.

As the resolutions adopted at the Lexington meeting pass forth toward the extremities of the country, the public press expresses the judgment which they receive. We have not yet seen a single democratic paper that bestows any favor upon the idea of rejecting acquisition of Mexican territory. On the other hand the whig press express a divided sentiment. In every section of the country, there are some whig presses that avow their hostility to such a proposition, whilst the majority are gradually ranging themselves for the rejection of all territory.

Nothing is more common with the whig party than to draw comparisons between its more prominent members and some of the active and eminent British statesmen. They little think how poorly the views and measures which Clay and Webster advocate, would compare with the conduct of these foreigners whom they estimate so highly. See the greatness and glory of England, exclaims the Massachusetts Senator, on whose dominions the sun never sets, and whose morning reveille welcomes him in his course round the earth. This is greatness, this is glory when seen in the possession of England; but when the United States proposes to Mexico a settlement of their difficulties by a surrender, by the latter, of a wild and sparsely inhabited district, it is declared at once to be a dangerous and wrongful measure.

The vast British possessions comprise in population almost half the inhabitants of the globe, and are looked upon with admiration and wonder by these "no territory advocates." Their eyes gleam with delight as they witness the diffusion of the robust and hardy English spirit among the oppressed, degraded and effeminate nations of the earth, as they see the new avenues for commerce opened, and the fleets of ships sent forth to bring back the treasures of these newly acquired regions to England, the mistress of the seas and the mother of modern commerce. In their speeches, in their addresses on all occasions which are not political, they point the admiring gaze of their fellow citizens to these acts and this policy on the part of England, as having made her the greatest, the wealthiest, the most powerful, the most intelligent, and we may add, in their own words, "the most Christian nation" of the world.

This is the light in which they hold up Great Britain to our view. Let us contrast it with the manner in which they regard the United States, their native country, the field of all their honors and destinctions. Speaking of the war in which his country, is engaged, Mr. Clay says:

"How totally variant is the present war! This is no war of defence, but one unnecessary and of offensive aggression It is Mexico defending her firesides, her castles and her altars, not we. And how different also is the conduct of the whig party of the present day from that of the major part of the federal party during the war of 1812! Far from interposing any obstacles to the prosecution of the war, if the whigs in office are reprehensible at all, it is for having lent too ready a facility to it, without careful examination into the objects of the war."

In relations to the efforts to arrange the difficulties by receiving from Mexico a compensation in territory, Mr. Clay adds:

'Ought we not to be satisfied with such a country? Ought we not to be profoundly thankful to the giver of all good things for such a vast and bountiful land? Is it not the height of ingratitude to him to seek, by war and conquest, indulging in a spirit of rapacity, to acquire other lands, the homes and habitations of a large portion of his common children!"

The surprising contrast in the sentiments of the whig leaders and a section of the party when viewing the conduct of England and of the United States, cannot fail to attract the attention of every one. But it is not the mere remarks, so much as the spirit which manifests itself through them, that will be observed. It would almost seem to be a conviction in their minds, that the "king of England can do no wrong, but the democracy of this country are always wrong."

It has been the practice of every nation to enlarge its boundaries whenever an opportunity occurred, and too often it has been done by wrongful violence. From the bloody strifes in old Palestine to the present day, the practice of acquiring territory by purchase or as a result of conquest has been universal and invariable. Certainly then, it will present a novel spectacle to mankind to see this practice rejected by us, especially, when we are victors, and Mexico has been guilty of a long series of aggressions upon our commerce.

Such a result, so unusual, so unequal, can be expected only to follow some great and overwhelming cause. No reason or influence of this kind can be pointed out as in existence at present: and it exposes the "no territory advocates" as tempting to stay the force of a national impulse of all mankind by arraying against it prejudices, fears and assertions of oppression and injustice respecting which they themselves are not agreed.

From the Raleigh Register.

Extracts from the Minutes of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which met at Mount Hermon, Orange county, Nov. 11th, 1847.

Names of Ministers belonging to Conference.—Ira E. Norman, John F. Speight, Wm. H. Wills, Adam C. Harriss, Caswell Drake, Chastern Allen, James Hunt, John Moore, Alex. Robbins, William McCain, Jos. Causy, Benj. L. Hoskins, Wm. Trogden, Alson Gray, Wm. C. Patterson, John Hinshaw, John Coe, Isaac Coe, James Deans, Cicero F. Harriss, Quinton Holton, Nathan Robbins, Robt. Prather, David Weasner, Josiah Snotherly, John Paris, G. A. T. Whitaker.

LAY DELEGATES.—*Roanoke Circuit.*—M. T. Whitaker, Dr. L. W. Bachelor, Hardy Pitts, Isham Matthews, Lemuel D'Berry.

Granville Circuit.—George N. Hicks, John G. Barker, Wm. A. Harris, Benj. F. Harris.

Orange Circuit.—Alvis Albright.

Randolph Circuit.—Peter Julian, Wm. Gilbraith, Hongah Julian, Z. Lyneberry.

Guilford Circuit.—John N. Jones, Anson Holton, Thos. H. Pegram, Paris Chipman, Hugh Little, Robert C. Rankin.

Yadkin Circuit.—J. W. Crews, Wm. F. Stockton, Arch. McCain, Dr. B. F. Folger and S. G. Parker.

Davidson Circuit.—P. M. Nixon.

Albemarle Circuit.—No delegate in attendance.

Wilmington Station—No delegate in attendance.

REPORT OF THE STATIONING COMMITTEE:—Alson Gray, President.

Wilmington Station.—R. H. Jones, Supt.

Roanoak Circuit with Albemarle attached.—C. F. Harris, Supt.

Granville Circuit.—John L. Michaux, Supt.

Randolph Circuit.—Joseph Causy, Supt.

Orange Circuit.—Unsupplied.

Guilford Circuit.—John Hinshaw, Supt.

Davidson Circuit.—J. A. Nees, Supt.

Yadkin Circuit.—David Weasner, Supt.

Mocksville Circuit.—Quinten Holton, Supt.

Wayne Mission—James Deans, Supt.

Wm D. Anderson, W. Harris, and Wm C. Patterson, left in the hands of the President. John Paris and G. A. T. Whitaker, left without appointments at their own request.

Next Conference to be held at Fair Grove Chapel, Guilford Circuit, commencing on Friday before the 4th Sabbath in October, 1848.

"Shopkeepers is not enough thought off," said Mrs. Partington, after having been ou making some purchases. "How they do toil, and how they suffer! One dear pretty young man, with a nice black coat on, and a goltl chain and a starched collar with a carrivan on his neck, told me with tears in his eyes, that he was selling to me at less than he gave for it, and I bought it out of pity, though I knowed I could get it five cents a yard cheaper next door. Talk about Moses being executed on one string, indeed! These poor creatures are Rogerses, every one of 'em, by the yard stick, and are all the time a dying."

Panther killed.—A correspondent, writing from Slocumb's Creek, fifteen miles below Newbern, says that Mr. Wm. Rowe killed a panther last Wednesday, measuring 5 ft. from his nose to the root of his tail. He was caught in a bear trap and afterwards shot. He has for some time past been committing serious ravages among the sheep, hogs, &c., of the farmers in that region. Mr. Rowe is deserving of credit for ridding the neighborhood of such a dangerous visiter, thereby saving his own and his neighbors' *bacon*.

Newbern Republican.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 4th—Cotton continues to decline, and we hear of sales as low as $7 60 per cwt. Corn sells at 50 to 55. Brandy and whiskey are scarce and ready sales at 45 to 50 for peach, 42 for apple, and 35 for whiskey. All kinds of produce commands good prices and ready sale. Trade has commenced briskly.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4th—Cotton 6½ to 7½ cts.; Rice 2½ to 3¾ dls; Rough do. 70 to 80 cts; Corn 70 to 72 cts; Bacon, hams 8 to 12½ cts sides 7½ to 8, shoulders 6¾ to 7¾; Lard 10 to 10½; Rio Coffee 7½ to 7¾; Sack Salt 1,12½ to 1,30.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 28—Cotton 6¾ to 7½; Flour $5 to 5¾; Sugar 3½ to 4⅞ cts; Molasses 19 to 20 cts.; Whiskey 17½ to 18 cts; Lard 6½ to 6¾ cts.

BOSTON, Dec 1—NAVAL STORES—The market for Turpentine, is unsettled; for the former, a reduction was submitted to early in the week, but we know of no sales since, and the price is uncertain. Spirits Turpentine has been sold to the extent of several hundred barrels, in large lots, at 36 a 37 cents, cash; and 38 a 40, cash and time, for small parcels as wanted. We notice small sales of Tar at $2.25 per bbl.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—NAVAL STORES.—The Market is dull and unsettled for Spirits Turpentine, and the sales small at 34c. per gal. since the sailing of the last steamer. In Tar and Rosin the sales have been small at quoted prices. 260 bbls. Spirits Turpentine and 400 bbls. rough have been exported to London since our last.

SPITTING OF BLOOD.—It should be remembered, when the stream of life is encumbered with morbid humors, that its volume or quantity is increased, the blood-vessels are filled to overflowing: hence a rupturing of those which terminate in the lungs, and spitting of blood, consumption, and other dreadful complaints. *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to put an immediate stop to spitting of blood;* because they take out of the circulation those useless and corrupt humors which are the cause not only of the bursting of blood-vessels, but also of every malady incident to man. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken at night on going to bed, will in all cases give immediate relief, and if repeated a few times, will most assuredly restore the body to a state of sound health.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine.—The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. Principal Office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

For sale in Wilmington, N C, by George R. French and Jas. W. Johnson.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—The following statement is from a gentleman who is one of the first Druggists in the city of Providence, and from his extensive knowledge of medicines of every kind, and his experience of the effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla, his opinion is one of peculiar value to the afflicted:—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 15, 1845.

Sands' Sarsaparilla.—I speak experimentally when I say that this medicine is far more effectual in the cure of chronic or acute rheumatism, than any other preparation I have ever tested. Having endured extreme suffering at times within the last five years from repeated attacks of inflammatory or acute rheumatism, I have recently used this preparation with the happiest success;—my health is now better than it has been for many months past, my appetite is good, and my strength is rapidly returning. I attribute this healthful change entirely to the use of this poteut medicine. Feeling a sympathy with those who are afflicted with this most tormenting and painful complaint, I cannot refrain from earnestly recommending to such the use of this valuable specific. Having the most entire confidence in the medicine and skill of Dr. Sands, I was induced thereby to try the effects of their Sarsaparilla, and I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of many others commendatory of its invaluable properties, unknown to, and unsolicited, by the Messrs. Sands.

CHARLES DYER, Jr.,
Druggist and Apothecary.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bo tles for $5.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

From the Sentinel and Reformer, Worcester, Mass., June, 1845.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—The beneficial effects of this remedical composition are astonishing to the world, and make it one of the most popular medicines now known. For Coughs, Colds, and Consumptive cases, its curative powers are established by numerous testimonials of the highest character. In the first stages of disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from neglected Colds, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine.

None genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

50,000 Deaths by Consumption

Would perhaps be a small estimate for the ravages of this dreadful disease in a single year; then add the fearful catalogue of those cut off by Inflammation of the lungs, Hemorrhage, Asthma, Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

And the list would present an appalling proof of the fatality of these two classes of diseases. But it is important to know that nearly all of this dread waste of human life might have been prevented by a timely use of

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

This medicine has now been before the public some eight years, and is the original preparation from the Wild Cherry Tree. Its reputation as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption of the Lungs, based entirely upon its intrinsic merits, owes but little to inflated newspaper puffs. Those who give it a trial, being benefitted by it, recommend it to their neighbors, and thus gradual y and surely has it gained an enviable reputation and worked its way into general use. One bottle never fails to cure a recent Cough or Cold, while with strict attentions to the directions that accompany each bottle, its use in Pulmonary diseases of long standing and of the most alarming character, has always given relief, and in very many instances has affected complete and permanent cures.

Beware of the worthless "*Balsams*," "*Bitters*," "*Syrups*," &c., as they contain none of the virtues of the original preparation.

The (original and only) genuine article is prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia and for sale by agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

Asthma, General Debility, Pains in the Side and Breast. Coughs, Colds. Spitting Blood, or any disease of the Throat, Breast or Lungs. *Dr. Swayne's Genuine Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry* excels by far all other remedies for the cure of the above diseases. It is always salutary in its effects, and never injurious. It has cured cases supposed to be past all hope. Remember! always ask for *Dr. Swayne's*, as all other preparations of *Wild Cherry* are positively *fictitious* and *counterfeit*. Principal Office, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

For sale in Clinton, N. C., by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists and Apothecaries.

Sept 3, 1847—[6-6t1tbm

☞—**RELIGIOUS NOTICE.--ORANGE Street Baptist Church** (Near the residence of James S. Green, Esq) will be opened for Divine Service, at 10½ o'clock, on Sunday, December 12, 1847.

Brethren in the ministry, generally, and others, are affectionately invited to visit us on said occasion, and aid us in a protracted meeting. The many citizens to whom we are indebted for our house of worship, and the public generally, are respectfully solicited to attend.

A. PAUL REPITON, Pastor.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 2—Brig Lisbon, Smith, Havana, to J. Hathaway & Son.

4—Brig David Duffell, Collett, New York, to G. W. Davis.

Brig *Mississippi*, Snow, Havana, to J. Hathaway & Son.

5—Schr. Jeroleman, Goslee, Philadelphia, to Harriss & Russell.

Schr. J. K. F. Mansfield, Lawrence, Charleston, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

6—Brig Anawon, Swasey, New London, to J. Hathaway & Son.

Brig. S—Schr *Montreal*, Pettengel, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

Br. Schr. Pirot, Lewis, St Kitts, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

Brig Samuel Potter, Douglass, from ———, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Athalia, Purnell, New York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr. Actor, Robinson, Washington, N.C., with staves.

CLEARED.

Dec. 2—Schr. Thorn, Wainwright, New York, by W O. Jeffreys.

Br. Brig Eliza Helen, Clements, Trinidad, by G. W. Davis.

4—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, New York, by R. W. Brown.

Schr. A. F. Thorn, Sandford, New York, by R. W. Brown.

Schr. J. D. Jones, Griffing, Boston, by R. W. Brown

Schr. Alaric, Prosser, Wilmington, Del., by do.

6—Brig Attakapas, Wade, Barbadoes, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr. Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr. Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow, N. C., by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr. Olive, Smith, N. York, by E. J. Lutterloh & Co.

7—Schr S. *Morris* Waln, Beaston, Philadelphia, by E. J. Lutterloh & Co.

Schr. Rochester, Tilby, New York, by E Dickinson.

8—Brig Peruvian, Cousins, Port au Prince, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr Mary George, Watts, Philadelphia, by Barry Bryant & Co.

Lisbon for Sale!

THE subscriber being desirous of moving west, offers for sale that valuable and well known place, LISBON, situated in the fork of the Six Runs and Coharey rivers. It is one of the best stands for a country store, in the Eastern part of North Carolina. It can afford a trade of some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars worth of merchandise annually. Besides the store, there is on the premises a large and commodious one story dwelling house, kitchen, barn, stables, negro houses, warehouse, and all other necessary buildings. The situation, for health, is not surpassed by any place in the adjoining counties. Attached to the place is a farm, containing about 800 acres of land, well adapted to raising Corn. A large portion of it is as good low lands as there is in Sampson county. There is enough cleared and under cultivation to produce from 2000 to 2500 bushels of Corn every year.

ALSO—A valuable tract of Turpentine land, containing about 1400 acres, situated about three miles from the above place, lying between Coharey and South river. There are about 50,000 boxes already cut on this tract, and there are enough unboxed pines to cut as many more.

Those who wish a bargain are requested to call soon and examine the premises, as it is not often that an opportunity for the purchase of property of like value and location is offered.

G. S. BRONSON.

Lisbon, Sampson county, N. C., } 31-3m
December 10, 1847.

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees having re-purchased the property formerly known as the Donaldson Academy, have leased it to the subscriber for a term of years, for the purpose of establishing a HIGH MALE SCHOOL, in which the various English, Classical and Mathematical branches shall be thoroughly taught.

The institution is beautifully situated on Haymount, in the vicinity of the U. S. Arsenal.

The buildings and grounds are ample and well adapted to the purposes of a school.

The Principal proposes to receive into his family a limited number of boys, who shall, at all times, be under his immediate supervision and control; and who, in regard to their morals, manners, and mental improvement, shall enjoy all the advantages of a select boarding school.

Students of bad characters or idle habits, will not be received or retained in connection with the school.

The Principal being well known in this community as a Teacher, deems it unnecessary to produce testimonials of his qualifications for his profession. Suffice it to say that his whole time and energies shall be devoted to the moral and intellectual training of the youth who may be committed to his care.

There will be two sessions in the year, of 5 months each.

The vacations will occur in the months of June and December.

The exercises of the Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 4th day of January, 1848.

Expenses payable quarterly, in advance.

The rates of tuition will vary from $6 to $10 per quarter, according to the advancement of the student.

Boarding $12 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.

Testimonials from the Rev. Saml. Carnahan, D. D, President of Princeton College; Rev. Jas. Miller, D. D., Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D, Profs. Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., and from Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington city.

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. C. Colt, Cheraw, S. C.; Col. W. T. Ellerbe, W. D. Johnson, Esq., Bennettsville, S. C.; Gen. W. J. Cowan, John I. McMillan, Esq., Bladen county, N. C.; Rev. Jas. O. Steedman, Wilmington, N. C.; and in Fayetteville, Hon. H. Potter, Benj. Robinson, M. D., Rev. C. McIver, Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Geo. McNeill, Esq, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, James Martine, Esq., Wm. B. Wright, Esq., J. G. Shepard, Esq.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Dec. 4, 1847.—[13-4w PRINCIPAL.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I will (if not previously disposed of,) offer for sale on Wednesday, the 29th day of December, between 1200 and 1500 Acres of Timber and Turpentine Land, on which there is 24,000 turpentine boxes, two years old. Also, a Saw Mill, in good order; a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses.—There is on said land about 130 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation, and some fine land to clear, of which there is some rich swamp land, said to be surpassed by none. The situation is pleasant, healthy and every way desirable.

The above land is situated on the west side of Cape Fear River, 14 miles north of Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Road, and averaging 2 miles from Cape Fear, and 2 from Little River. Persons wishing to see the above land can do so by calling on the subscriber.

Also, stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Peas, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Blacksmiths' Tools, Turpentine Tools, Farming Utensils, &c. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN McNEILL.

Dec. 4, 1848.—[13ts.

ON HAND,

AND for sale by the subscribers, the following varieties of goods, all of which will be given in exchange for *cash, good paper, or country produce*, viz.: *Dry Goods* of all descriptions, *Domestic Woollens, &c., Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Gentlemen's and Ladies Shoes. Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Nails, &c. HOLLOW-WARE*, Tin, Earthen, Glass and Stoneware. PLOUGHS, Corn Mills, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, &c.; together with a large assortment of GROCERIES; also Flour, Salt, Bacon, &c., with other articles too numerous to mention here.

KELLY & McCALEB.

Wilmington, Dec. 10th, 1847. 13-tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of *COSTIN & JAMES*, Masons, was dissolved on the 29th Nov., 1847, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by WILLIAM H. COSTIN.

THE subscriber, late of the firm of COSTIN & JAMES, respectfully informs the public that he continues to carry on the *Mason* business, and solicits a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM H. COSTIN.

Dec. 10, 1847.—[13-3t*

$200 Banter.

THE subscriber will run his dogs, on a Fox Trail, for three or seven days, against Duplin and the adjoining county, for $200. This banter to be left open until the first day of February, 1847.

LEWIS S. HERRING.

Duplin county, Dec. 8, 1847. 13-tf

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between W. J. Pickett and Isaac Bloomingdale is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. J. PICKETT,
ISAAC BLOOMINGDALL.

Dec. 4th, 1847.

Isaac Bloomingdale has purchased the entire stock, and will keep a good assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries at the old stand, and would be glad to see all the old customers. 13-1t*

New and Cheap Store.

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has opened a fresh supply of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*; consisting, in part, of fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Blankets, fine Merino Shirts and Drawers; fine brown and bleached Shirting and Sheeting; Sheeting 3 yds. wide; fine plain and figured Alpaeas; Satin striped do.; Cashmeres; Mousselin de Laines; Caledonia Plaids; French and Domestic Ginghams; Bombazine; Worsted Plaids; black and colored Cambrics, red and white Flannels; Canton do.; English and American Prints; Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; plain, striped, and crossed Muslins; fine embroidered white Robes; Buena Vista striped do.; fine leghorn straw, satin and silk Bonnets; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash. Please call and examine. South side of Market street, 7 doors above Front.

JOHN C. DYE.

Wilmington, Nov. 26. 11-tf.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, on the 30th of November, 1847.

Those whose names appear on this list, are requested to ask for advertised Letters, and to mention the date of the List.

Adams, mrs. Louisa M 2
Allen, Isabella

Berlue, A 2
Brister, James
Bowen & Crist
Bear, Myer
Boyne, miss Caroline
Brady, Nicholas
Berry; capt Arthur 2
Bolish; M J
Bun; Larkins F
Boon; Wiley

Curtis; Thornton
Cox; Aaron
Cottrell; George W
Chaney; Allen B
Childs; mrs Jane Elizabeth
Cannaban; M K & Co
Casay; mrs Marcy
Clark; miss Matilda
Castle; Charles

Dione; J
Dixon; James
Dunlope; Joseph

Erhart; Charles 3

Fail; Needham 2
Fenner; Robert
Foghit; John
Freeman; Charles F

Glover; C B 2
Griffin; John R 2
Gir; C
Goldsmith; S N

Hines; Lewis
Hammous; miss Mary
Herring, miss Mary
Hill; Rose
Harriss; John Ruffin 2
Hansly; Evan 2
Hill; miss Ann M 2

Ivens; Carter

Johnson, miss Ann

Kitchen; John L 2
Kyle; Henry
Kellock; W H 2
Kendall; capt O B

Lindsay; James
Larkins; Aaron M
Leavitt; Richard
Lincoln; Seth

McNeil; Wm
McClenans; Peggy
McLaurin; John
McLean; D D L

Murrell; Zachariah
Morgan; John W
Melvin; David
Morton; mrs Lousa J 2
Manhard; Henry
Mulford; miss Eliza
Mildrum; capt Henry

Nunbs; Thomas
Nichols; David

Priget; Charles
Pickett; H J J
Perry; Yancy Y
Phinney; P G 2
Pickett; F A E
Priggen; mrs

Robbins; W L 2
Rice; C H 2
Renton, capt Wm
Ratcliff; Wm

Smith; George
Schulkin; M
Springer; Parlin
Skipper; Jane
Stevenson; Augustus
Sessions; T J
Smith; Wm
Stormell; S
Skipper; Daniel

Trask; Williams
Tripp; Benjamin 2
Thompson; Wm 2
Thortus; Susan

Walker; John E
Wright, Sarah
Whitney; M
Winters; C 2

Xormacker; John Thomas

[12-3t]

A.

Allen, miss Rebecca
Armstrong, Isham

B.

Brinkley; J W 2
Boon; miss Matilda
Barry; Stephen
Brownley; J J
Brown; John W
Blount; W S
Bowser; E T
Barber; J W
Bloomingdale & Pickett

C.

Curtis; Charles
Cherry; mrs Jane E
Croucelier; R
Corbett, Thomas I
Carlin; James
Charles, mrs E M
Chambers, J O
Cary; Capt Samuel
Collins; D W

D.

Dudley; Elizabeth
Down, miss Mary
Deckins, mrs Mary Ann

E.

Emmerson; Capt John

F.

Flin; Eleanor Jane
Fussmon; G
Fairdenand; C A P O
Floyd; Thomas B

G.

Gogerbs; Thomas
Gleare; Thomas
Gilbert; John
Gould; capt Ira

H.

Hatch; Ira B
Hill; miss Eliza M
Harriss; John Sawyer
Hager; James W
Holster; capt H G
Harden; mr

I. & J.

Johnston; William
Johnson; M Francis
Johnson; Lt C, U S A

K.

Kendall; John S
Kenan; W James
Keyes; Heflben

L.

Lavender; miss Harriss
Larkins; Sarah A
Lawrence; miss Morel C
Lane; L

Mc.

McDaniel; Bluford
McLean; Duncan
McMurphy; miss Barbary

M.

Moore; Rev Wm D
Marshall; miss Mary
Mason; E V B W
Maurten; D D
Mason; Wm
Mildrum; W H

N. & O.

Omera; J
Ormsby; miss C

P.

Pickett; miss Mary E
Perrin; D B
Pierce; W W
Parker; David
Pounds; Isaac
Perry; Samuel

R.

Roberts; mrs Sarah
Robbins; mrs Susan
Russell; John B
Reid; miss M W

S.

Smith; Washington
Sutliff E T & Co
Skipper; Susan
Sheppard; J G
Slocum; J D
Snugg; J
Smith; Eliza
Smith; Dudley

T.

Taylor; George
Thayer; L C
Thomas; mrs Elizabeth

W.

Willey; C F
Wolf; E
Webb; capt C M
Works; miss Elizabeth

X. & Y.

Yies; capt Lewis

W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

DANCING AND WALTZING ACADEMY.

MR. J. WORD having arrived in this town, has the honor of informing the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he will commence his Dancing and Waltzing Lessons, for Young Ladies, Misses, and Masters, in the MOZART HALL on Monday afternoon, December 6th, at 3 o'clock. He also will commence his Lessons the same evening, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock, for Young Gentlemen.

Such Parents and Guardians as have a desire to have those under their care instructed, can have an opportunity of doing so, by application at Mr. Pierce's Book Store, where there is a subscription list, and entering their names. Private Lessons will be given at private residences, if desired, if a class of eight be made.

The most fashionable Dances will be taught. Cotillions, Waltzing, Spanish Dance, and the Polka.

Days of Tuition, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Refer to Gov. DUDLEY and WM. A. WRIGHT, Esq. [Dec 3, 1847—[12-2t

Just Received,

By late arrivals from New York,

A FRESH supply of Children's Cloth Caps, various patterns—something new and pretty.

Also—Gent.'s fashionable Beaver and Moleskin Hats; 2 cases Medium Brim Beaver do. Please call and get a fine Hat and a genteel fit, at

[D3] MYERS & BARNUM'S.

FOR SALE—50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST RECEIVED—20 barrels best eating Mercer Potatoes, and for sale by

D3] HOWARD & PEDEN.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, PER SCHR. J. D. JONES—30 bags Laguira Coffee; 20 do. Rio do.; 3 casks prime Cheese. For sale low, by

[Dec 2] McKELLAR & McRAE.

WOODEN WARE, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

IN store, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers—Brooms, Iron bound Tubs, half bushel Measures, Pails, covered Buckets, Cocoa Nut Dippers, Lucifer Matches, &c. &c. Ovens, all sizes; Spiders, with and without covers, Skillets, Kettles, &c. &c., too numerous to mention. For sale by

[D3] WM. A. GWYER.

Groceries---Provisions.

RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS.

5 BBLS. St. Croix Sugar;
1 do Crushed do
10 do Domestic Liquors;
20 tubs Goshen Butter; 2 chests Tea;
50 boxes do Cheese;
10 casks do do
2 boxes Collins' Honey Dew Tobacco;
15 bags Rio Coffee; 10 boxes Raisins;
5 boxes Starch; 5 do Soap;
5 do Candles; 1 bale Almonds, &c. &c.

Which are offered for sale at lowest market prices, by WM. A. GWYER.

December 3, 1847.

Nails, Soda Biscuit, &c.

20 KEGS Nails, (assorted,)
6 boxes Soda Biscuit,
4 bbls Cider, 2 bbls Sugar Crackers,
2 barrels Butter Crackers,
500 lbs Loaf Sugar, &c. &c. For sale by

[D3] WM. A. GWYER.

T. W. BROWN,

HAVING recently returned from the North, is now prepared to offer his friends and the public a very handsome assortment of goods in his line, and at very low prices.

Clocks and Watches Repaired as usual.

October 15, 1847.—[5-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at November term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Sampson, a Commissioner to sell the SLAVES belonging to the estate of Peyton R. Parker, dec'd, will proceed to sell said slaves, at the late residence of the dec'd, on a credit of six months, on the 13th day of December, 1847.

The number of the Slaves are about twenty, of different ages, sizes and sexes, and very likely.

THOMAS CHESNUTT, Com.

Sampson co., N. C., November, 20, 1847. 11-3

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL Term of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of Causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*
Per L. H. MARSTELLER, *Dep'ty Clerk.*
Nov 12, 1847—[9-11t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that State's Day, for the trial of ordinary Misdemeanors in the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses interested will please take due notice thereof. By order.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*
Per L. H. MARSTELLER, *Dep'ty Clerk.*
Nov 12, 1847—[9-11t

Classical and Mathematical Teacher.

A GRADUATE of a European College, who has taught several years in this country, wishes a situation as Teacher in a Classical School, or in a private family. He is competent to teach the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and Italian languages, together with Mathematics, and the branches of an English education. A situation in a private family, residing in a healthy section of country, would be preferred. His testimonials of character and qualifications, independent of personal examination, are open for the inspection of all wishing to employ him.

SALARY—$500 a year, with board, &c.

Address "F. J. C.," care of "CHAS. DUFFY, Esq., M. D., Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.

Nov'r 5, 1847—8-2m

NOTICE.

THE following Resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company

[*Continued from first page.*]

end of their term of service, exhaust the fifty thousand men authorized by that act. Had it been clear that a proper construction of the act warranted it, the services of an additional number would have been called for and accepted; but doubts existing upon this point, the power was not exercised.

It is deemed important that Congress should, at an early period of their session, confer the authority to raise an additional regular force to serve during the war with Mexico, and to be discharged upon the conclusion and ratification of a treaty of peace. I invite the attention of Congress to the views presented by the Secretary of War in his report upon this subject.

I recommend, also, that authority be given by law to call for and except the services of an additional number of volunteers, to be exercised at such time and to such extent as the emergencies of the service may require.

In prosecuting the war with Mexico, whilst the utmost care has been taken to avoid every just cause of complaint on the part of neutral nations, and none has been given, liberal privileges have been granted to their commerce in the ports of the enemy in our military occupation.

The difficulty with the Brazilian government, which at one time threatened to interrupt the friendly relations between the two countries, will, I trust, be speedily adjusted. I have received information that an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States will shortly be appointed by his Imperial Majesty; and it is hoped that he will come instructed and prepared to adjust all remaining differences between the two governments in a manner acceptable and honorable to both. In the meantime, I have every reason to believe that nothing will occur to interrupt our amicable relations with Brazil.

It has been my constant effort to maintain and cultivate the most intimate relations of friendship with all the independent Powers of South America; and this policy has been attended with the happiest results. It is true, that the settlement and payment of many just claims of American citizens against these nations have been long delayed. The peculiar position in which they have been placed, and the desire on the part of my predecessors, as well as myself, to grant them the utmost indulgence, have hitherto prevented these claims from being urged in a manner demanded by strict justice. The time has arrived when they ought to be finally adjusted and liquidated, and efforts are now making for that purpose.

It is proper to inform you that the government of Peru has in good faith paid the first two instalments of the indemnity of thirty thousand dollars each, and the greater portion of the interest due thereon, in execution of the convention between that government and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Lima on the thirty-first of October, 1846. The Attorney General of the United States, early in August last, completed the adjudication of the claims under this convention, and made his report thereon, in pursuance of the act of the eighth of August, 1846. The sums in which the claimants are respectively entitled will be paid on demand at the treasury.

I invite the early attention of Congress to the present condition of our citizens in China. Under our treaty with that power, American citizens are withdrawn from the jurisdiction, whether civil or criminal, of the Chinese government and placed under that of our public functionaries in that country. By these alone can our citizens be tried and punished for the commission of any crime; by these alone can questions be decided between them, involving the rights of person and property; and by these alone can contracts be enforced, into which they may have entered with the citizens or subjects of foreign powers. The merchant vessels of the United States lying in the waters of the five ports of China open to foreign commerce are under the exclusive jurisdiction of officers of their own government. Until Congress shall establish competent tribunals to try and punish crimes, and to exercise jurisdiction in civil cases in China, American citizens there are subject to no law whatever. Crimes may be committed with impunity, and debts may be contracted without the means to enforce their payment. Inconveniences have already resulted from the omission of Congress to legislate upon the subject, and still greater are apprehended.—The British authorities in China have already complained that this government has not provided for the punishment of crimes, or the enforcement of contracts against American citizens in that country, whilst their governmen has established tribunals by which an American citizen can recover debts due from British subjects.

Accustomed as the Chinese are to summary justice, they could not be made to comprehend why criminals who are citizens of the United States should escape with impunity, in violation of treaty obligations, whilst the punishment of a Chinese, who had committed any crime against an American citizen, would be rigorously exacted. Indeed, the consequences might be fatal to Americrn citizens in China, should a flagrant crime be committed by any one of them upon a Chineese, and should trial and punishment not follow according to the requisitions of the treaty. This might disturb, if not destroy, our friendly relations with that empire, and cause ad interruption of our valuable commence.

Our treaties with the Sublime Porte, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, also require the legislation of Congress to carry them into execution, though the necessity for immediate action may not be so urgent as in regard to China.

The Secretary of State has submitted an estimate to defray the expenses of opening diplomatic relations with the Papal States. The interesting political events now in progress in these States, as well as a just regard to our commercial interests, have, in my opinion, rendered such a measure highly expedient.

Estimates have also been submitted for the outfits and salaries of charges d'affaires to the republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador. The manifest importance of cultivating the most friendly relations with all the independent States upon this continent has induced me to recommend appropriations necessary for the maintenance of these missions.

I recommend to Congress that an appropriation be made, to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the 'Amistad case.' I entertain the conviction that this is due to Spain under the treaty of the twentieth of October, 1795; and, moreover, that, from the earnest manner in which the claim continues to be urged, so long as it shall remain unsettled, it will be a source of irritation and discord between the two countries, which may prove highly prejudicial to the interests of the United States. Good policy, no less than a faithful compliance with our treaty obligations, requires that the inconsiderable appropriation demanded should be made.

A detailed statement of the condition of the finances will be presented in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—The imports for the last fiscal year, ending on the thirtieth of June, 1847, were of the value of one hundred and forty-six million five hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars; of which the amount exported was eight million eleven thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars, leaving one hundred and thirty-eight million five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars in the country for domestic use. The value of the exports for the same period was one hundred and fifty-eight million six hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars; of which one hundred and fifty million six hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars consisted of domestic productions, and eight million eleven thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars of foreign articles.

The receipts into the Treasury for the same period amounted to twenty-six million three hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-seven cents, of which there was derived from customs twenty-three million seven hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-six cents; from sales of public lands, two million four hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, one hundred thousand five hundred and seventy dollars and fifty-one cents. The last fiscal year during which this amount was received embraced five months under the operation of the tariff act of 1842, and seven months during which the tariff of 1846 was in force. During the five months under the act of 1842, the amount received from customs was seven million eight hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and six dollars and ninety cents, and during the seven months under the act of 1846, the amount received was fifteen million nine hundred and five thousand five hundred and fifty seven dollars and seventy-six cents.

The nett revenue from customs during the year ending on the first of December, 1846, being the last year under the operation of the tariff act of 1842, was twenty-two million nine hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred and three dollars and ten cents; and the nett revenue from customs during the year ending on the first of December, 1847, being the first year under the operation of the tariff act of 1846, was about thirty-one million five hundred thousand dollars; being an increase of revenue for the first year under the tariff act of 1846, of more than eight million five hundred thousand dollars over that of the last year under the tariff of 1842.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last, were fifty-nine million four hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-five cents: of which three million five hundred and twenty-two thousand and eighty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents was on account of payment of principal and interest of the public debt, including treasury notes redeemed and not funded. The expenditures, exclusive of payment of public debt, were fifty-five million nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand and ninety-five dollars and twenty-eight cents.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June, 1848, including the balance in the treasury on the first of July last, will amount to forty-two million eight hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty cents, of which thirty-one million, it is estimated, will be derived from customs; three million five hundred thousand from the sale of the public lands; four hundred thousand from incidental sources, including sales made by the Solicitor of the Treasury; and six million two hundred and eighty-five thousand two hnndred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-five cents from loans already authorized by law, which, together with the balance in the treasury on the first of July last, make the sum estimated.

The expenditures for the same period, if peace with Mexico shall not be concluded, and the army shall be increased as is proposed, will amount, including the necessary payments on account of principal and interest of the public debt and treasury notes, to fifty-eight million six hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and seven cents,

On the first of the present month, the amount of the public debt actually incurred, including treasury notes, was forty-five million six hundred and fifty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty cents. The public debt due on the fourth of March, 1845, including treasury notes, was seventeen million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; and consequently the addition made to the public debt since that time is twenty-seven million eight hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Of the loan of twenty-three millions, authorized by the act of the twenty-eighth of January, 1847, the sum of five millions was paid out to the public creditors, or exchanged at par for specie; the remaining eighteen millions was offered for specie to the highest bidder not below par, by an advertisement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and published from the ninth of February until the tenth of April, 1847, when it was awarded to the several highest bidders, at premiums varying from one-eighth of one per cent. to two per cent. above par. The premium has been paid into the treasury, and the sums awarded deposited in specie in the treasury as fast as it was required by the wants of the government.

To meet the expenditures for the remainder of the present and for the next fiscal year, ending on the thirtieth of June, 1849, a further loan, in aid of the ordinary revenues of the government, will be necessary. Retaining a sufficient surplus in the treasury, the loan required for the remainder of the present fiscal year will be about eighteen million five hundred thousand dollars. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the graduation of the price of the public lands shall be made at an early period of your session, as recommended, the loan for the present fiscal year may be reduced to seventeen millions of dollars.—The loan may be further reduced by whatever amount of expenditures can be saved by military contributions collected in Mexico. The most vigorous measures for the augmentation of these contributions have been directed, and a very considerable sum is expected from that source. Its amount cannot, however, be calculated with any certainty. It is recommended that the loan to be made be authorized upon the same terms, and for the same time, as that which was authorized under the provisions of the act of the twenty-eighth of January, 1847.

Should the war with Mexico be continued until the thirtieth of June, 1849, it is estimated that a further loan of twenty million five hundred thousand dollars will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case no duty be imposed on tea and coffee, and the public lands be not reduced and graduated in price, and no military contributions shall be collected in Mexico. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the lands be reduced and graduated in price, as proposed, the loan may be reduced to seventeen millions of dollars, and will be subject to be still further reduced by the amount of the military contributions which may be collected in Mexico. It is not proposed, however, at present, to ask Congress for authority to negotiate this loan for the next fiscal year, as it is hoped that the loan asked for the remainder of the present fiscal year, aided by military contributions which may be collected in Mexico, may be sufficient. If, contrary to my expectation, there should be a necessity for it, the fact will be communicated to Congress in time for their action during the present session. In no event will a sum exceeding six millions of dollars of this amount be needed before the meeting of the session of Congress in December, 1848.

The act of the thirtieth of July, 1846, "reducing the duties on imports," has been in force since the first of December last; and I am gratified to state, that all the beneficial effects which were anticipated from its operation have been fully realized. The public revenue derived from customs during the year ending on the first December, 1847, exceeds, by more than eight millions of dollars the amount received in the preceding year under the operation of the act of 1842, which was superseded and repealed by it. Its effects are visible in the great and almost unexampled prosperity which prevails in every branch of business.

While the repeal of the prohibitory and restrictive duties of the act of 1842, and the substitution in their place of reasonable revenue rates levied on articles imported according to their actual value, has increased the revenue and augmented our foreign trade, all the great interests of the country have been advanced and promoted.

The great and important interests of agriculture, which had been not only too much neglected, but actually taxed under the protective policy for the benefit of other interests, have been relieved of the burdens which that policy imposed on them; and our farmers and planters, under a more just and liberal commercial policy, are finding new and profitable markets abroad for their augmented products.

Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and is extending more widely the circle of international exchanges. Great as has been the increase of our imports during the past year, our exports of domestic products sold in foreign markets have been still greater.

Our navigating interest is eminently prosperous. The number of vessels built in the United States has been greater than during any preceding period of equal length. Large profits have been derived by those who have constructed as well as by those who have navigated them. Should the ratio of increase in the number of our merchant vessels be progressive, and be as great for the future as during the past year, the time is not distant when our tonnage and commercial marine will be larger than that of any other nation in the world.

Whilst the interests of agriculture, of commerce, and of navigation have been enlarged and invigorated, it is highly gratifying to observe that our manufactures are also in a prosperous condition. None of the ruinous effects upon this interest, which were apprehended by some, as the result of the operation of the revenue system established by the act of 1846, have been experienced. On the contrary, the number of manufactories, and the amount of capital invested in them, is steadily and rapidly increasing, affording gratifying proofs that American enterprise and skill employed in this branch of domestic industry, with no other advantages than those fairly and incidentally accruing from a just system of revenue duties are abundantly able to meet successfully all competition from abroad, and still derive fair and remunerating profits.

While capital invested in manufactures is yielding adequate and fair profits under the new system, the wages of labor, whether employed in manufactures, agriculture, commerce, or navigation, have been augmented. The toiling millions, whose daily labor furnishes the supply of food and raiment, and all the necessaries and comforts of life, are receiving higher wages, and more steady and permanent employment than in any other country, or at any previous period of our own history.

So successful have been all branches of our industry, that a foreign war, which generally diminishes the resources of a nation, has in no essential degree retarded our onward progress, or checked our general prosperity.

With such gratifying evidences of prosperity, and of the successful operation of the revenue act of 1846, every consideration of public policy recommends that it shall remain unchanged. It is hoped that the system of impost duties which it established may be regarded as the permanent policy of the country, and that the great interests affected by it may not again be subject to be injuriously disturbed, as they have heretofore been, by frequent and sometimes sudden changes.

For the purpose of increasing the revenue, and without changing or modifying the rates imposed by the act of 1846 on the dutiable articles embraced by its provisions, I again recommend to your favorable consideration the expediency of levying a revenue duty on tea and coffee. The policy which exempted these articles from duty during peace, and when the revenue to be derived from them was not needed, ceases to exist when the country is engaged in war, and requires the use of all its available resources. It is a tax which would be so generally diffused among the people, that it would be felt oppressively by none, and be complained of by none. It is believed that there are not, in the list of imported articles, any which are more properly the subject of war duties than tea and coffee.

It is estimated that three millions of dollars would be derived annually by a moderate duty imposed on these articles.

Should Congress avail itself of this additional source of revenue, not only would the amount of the public loan rendered necessary by the war with Mexico be diminished to that extent, but the public credit, and the public confidence in the ability and determination of the government to meet all its engagements promptly, would be more firmly established, and the reduced amount of the loan which it may be necessary to negotiate could probably be obtained at cheaper rates.

Congress is, therefore, called upon to determine whether it is wiser to impose the war duties recommended, or, by omitting to do so, increase the public debt annually three millions of dollars so long as loans shall be required to prosecute the war, and afterwards provide, in some other form, to pay the semi-annual interest upon it, and ultimately to extinguish the principal. If, in addition to these duties, Congress should graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as experience has proved will not command the price placed upon them by the government, an additional annual income to the treasury of between half a million and a million of dollars, it is estimated, would be derived from this source. Should both measures receive the sanction of Congress, the annual amount of public debt necessary to be contracted during the continuance of the war would be reduced near four millions of dollars.—The duties recommended to be levied on tea and coffee, it is proposed shall be limited in their duration to the end of the war, and until the public debt rendered necessary to be contracted by it shall be discharged. The amount of the public debt to be contracted should be limited to the lowest practicable sum, and should be extinguished as early after the conclusion of the war as the means of the treasury will permit.

With this view, it is recommended that, as soon as the war shall be over, all the surplus in the treasury, not needed for other indispensable objects, shall constitute a sinking fund, and be applied to the purchase of the funded debt, and that authority be conferred by law for that purpose.

The act of the sixth of August, 1846, "to establish a warehousing system," has been in operation more than a year, and has proved to be an important auxiliary to the tariff act of 1846, in augmenting the revenue, and extending the commerce of the country. Whilst it has tended to enlarge commerce, it has been beneficial to our manufactures, by diminishing forced sales at auction of foreign goods at low prices, to raise the duties to be advanced on them, and by checking fluctuations in the market. The system, although sanctioned by the experience of other countries, was entirely new in the United States, and is susceptible of improvement in some of its provisions. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon whom were devolved large discretionary powers in carrying this measure into effect, has collected, and is now collating, the practical results of the system in other countries, where it has long been established, and will report at an early period of your session such further regulations suggested by the investigation as may render it still more effective and beneficial.

By the act to "provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue," all banks were discontinued as fiscal agents of the government, and the paper currency issued by them was no longer permitted to be received in payment of public dues.

The constitutional treasury created by this act went into operation on the first of January last. Under the system established by it, the public moneys have been collected, safely kept, and disbursed by the direct agency of officers of the government in gold and silver; and tranfers of large amounts have been made from points of collection to points of disbursement, without loss to the treasury, or injuiry or inconvenience to the trade of the country.

While the fiscal operations of the government have been conducted with regularity and ease, under this system, it has had a salutary effect in checking and preventing an undue inflation of the paper currency issued by the banks which exist under State charters. Requiring, as it does, all dues to the government to be paid in gold and silver, its effect is to restrain excessive issues of bank paper by the banks disproportioned to the specie in their vaults, for the reason that they are at all times liable to be called on by the holders of their notes for their redemption, in order to obtain specie for the payment of duties and other public dues. The banks, therefore, must keep their business within prudent limits, and be always in a condition to meet such calls, or run the hazard of being compelled to suspend specie payments, and be thereby discredited. The amount of specie imported into the United States during the last fiscal year was twenty-four million one hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars; of which there was retained in the country twenty-two millions two hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and seventy dollars. Had the former financial system prevailed, and the public moneys been placed on deposite in banks, nearly the whole of this amount would have gone into their vaults not to be thrown into circulation by them, but to be withheld from the hands of the people as a currency, and made the basis of new and enormous issues of bank paper. A large proportion of the specie imported has been paid into the treasury for public dues; and after having been, to a great extent, recoined at the mint, has been paid out to the public creditors, and gone into circulation as a currency among the people. The amount of gold and silver coin now in circulation in the country is larger than at any former period.

The financial system established by the constitutional treasury has been, thus far, eminently successful in its operations; and I recommend an adherence to all its essential provisions, and especially to that vital provision which wholly separates the government from all connexion with banks, and excludes bank paper from all revenue receipts.

In some of its details, not involving its general principles, the system is defective, and will require modification. These defects, and such amendments as are deemed important, were set forth in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—These amendments are again recommended to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past year, the coinage at the mint and its branches has exceeded twenty millions of dollars. This has consisted chiefly in converting the coins of foreign countries into American coin.

The largest amount of foreign coin imported has been received at New York; and if a branch mint were established at that city, all the foreign coin received at that port could at once be converted into our own coin, without the expense, risk, and delay of transporting it to the mint for that purpose, and the amount recoined would be much larger.

Experience has proved that foreign coin, and especially foreign gold coin, will not circulate extensively as a currency among the people. The important measure of extending our specie circulation, both of gold and silver, and of diffusing it among the people, can only be effected by converting such foreign coin into American coin. I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message for the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States at the city of New York.

All the public lands which had been surveyed and were ready for market have been proclaimed for sale during the past year.—The quantity offered and to be offered for sale, under proclamations issued since the first of January last, amounts to nine million one hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-one acres. The prosperity of the western States and Territories in which these lands lie will be advanced by their speedy sale. By withholding them from market, their growth and increase of population would be retarded, while thousands of our enterprising and meritorious frontier population would be deprived of the opportunity of securing freeholds for themselves and their families.—But in addition to the general considerations which rendered the early sale of these lands proper, it is a leading object at this time to derive as large a sum as possible from this source, and thus diminish, by that amount, the public loan rendered necessary by the existence of a foreign war.

It is estimated that not less than ten Millions of acres of the public lands will be surveyed and be in a condition to be proclaimed for sale during the year 1848.

In my last annual message I presented the reasons which, in my judgment, rendered it proper, to graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have remained unsold for long periods after they had been offered for sale at public auction. Many millions of acres of public lands lying within the limits of several of the western States have been offered in the market, and been subject to sale at private entry for more than twenty years, and large quantities for more than thirty years, at the lowest price prescribed by the existing laws, and it has been found that they will not command that price. They must remain unsold and uncultivated for an indefinite period, unless the price demanded for them by the government shall be reduced. No satisfactory reason is perceived why they should be longer held at rates above their real value. At the present period an additional reason exists for adopting the measure recommended. When the country is engaged in a foreign war, and we must necessarily resort to loans, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom that we should avail ourselves of all our resources, and thus limit the amount of the public indebtedness to the lowest possible sum.

I recommend that the existing laws on the subject of pre-emption rights be amended and modified so as to operate prospectively, and to embrace all who may settle upon the public lands and make improvements upon them before they are surveyed, as well as afterwards, in all cases where such settlements may be made after the Indian title shall have been extinguished.

If the right of pre-emption be thus extended, it will embrace a large and meritorious class of our citizens. It will increase the number of small freeholders upon our borders, who will be enabled thereby to educate their children and otherwise improve their condition, while they will be found at all times, as they have ever proved themselves to be in the hour of danger to their country, among our hardiest and best volunteer soldiers, ever ready to tender their services in cases of emergency, and among the last to leave the field as long as an enemy remains to be encountered.—Such a policy will also impress these patriotic pioneer emigrants with deeper feelings of gratitude for the parental care of their government, when they find their dearest interests secured to them by the permanent laws of the land, and that they are no longer in danger of losing their homes and hard-earned improvement by being brought into competition with a more wealthy class of purchasers at the land sales.

The attention of Congress was invited, at their last and the preceding session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation on the subject. Our citizens who inhabited that distant region of country are still left without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled, from the necessity of their condition, the inhabitants had established a temporary government of their own. Besides the want of legal authority for continuing such a government, it is wholly inadequate to protect them in their rights of person and property, or to secure to them the enjoyment of the privileges of other citizens, to which they are entitled under the constitution of the United States. They should have the right of suffrage, be represented in a Territorial legislature, and by a delegate in Congress; and possess all the rights and privileges which citizens of other portions of the Territories of the United States have heretofore enjoyed, or may now enjoy.

Our judicial system, revenue laws, laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the protection of our laws generally, should be extended over them.

In addition to the inhabitants in that territory who had previously emigrated to it, large numbers of our citizens have followed them during the present year; and it is not doubted that during the next and subsequent years their numbers will be greatly increased.

Congress, at its last session, established post-routes leading to Oregon, and between different points within that territory, and authorized the establishment of post offices at "Astoria and such other places on the coasts of the Pacific, within the territory of the United States, as the public interests may require." Post offices have accordingly been established, deputy postmasters appointed, and provision made for the transportation of the mails.

The preservation of peace with the Indian tribes residing west of the Rocky mountains will render it proper that authority should be given by law for the appointment of an adequate number of Indian agents to reside among them.

I recommend that a surveyor general's office be established in that territory, and that the public lands be surveyed and brought into market at an early period.

I recommend, also, that grants, upon liberal terms, of limited quantities of the public lands be made to all citizens of the United States who have emigrated, or may hereafter within a prescribed period emigrate, to Oregon, and settle upon them. These hardy and adventurous citizens who have encountered the dangers and privations of a long and toilsome journey, and have at length found an abiding place for themselves and their families upon the utmost verge of our western limits, should be secured in the homes which they have improved by their labors.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War for a detailed account of the operations of the various branches of the public service connected with the department under his charge. The duties devolving on this department have been unusually onerous and responsible during the past year, and have been discharged with ability and success.

Pacific relations continue to exist with the various Indian tribes, and most of them manifest a strong friendship for the United States. Some depredations were committed during the past year upon our trains transporting supplies for the army, on the road between the western border of Missouri and Santa Fe. These depredations, which are supposed to have been committed by bands from the region of New Mexico, have been arrested by the presence of of a military force, ordered out for that purpose. Some outrages have been perpetrated by a portion of northwestern bands upon the weaker and comparatively defenceless neighboring tribes. Prompt measures were taken to prevent such occurrences in future.

Between one and two thousand Indians, belonging to several tribes, have been removed during the year from the east of the Mississippi to the country allotted to them west of that river, as their permanent home; and arrangements have been made for others to follow.

Since the treaty of 1846 with the Cherokees, the feuds among them appear to have subsided, and they have become more united and contented than they have been for many years past. The commissioners, appointed in pursuance of the act of June twenty-seven, 1846, to settle claims arising under the treaty of 1835-'36 with that tribe, have executed their duties; and after a patient investigation, and a full and fair examination of all the cases brought before them, closed their labors in the month of July last. This is the fourth board of commissioners which has been organized under this treaty. Ample opportunity has been afforded to all those interested to bring forward their claims. No doubt is entertained that impartial justice has been done by the late board, and that all valid claims embraced by the treaty have been considered and allowed. This result, and the final settlement to be made with this tribe, under the treaty of 1846, which will be completed and laid before you during your session, will adjust all questions of controversy between them and the United States, and produce a state of relations with them simple, well-defined, and satisfactory.

Under the discretionary authority conferred by the act of the third of March last, the annuities due to the various tribes have been paid during the present year to the heads of families instead of to their chiefs, or such persons as they might designate, as required by the laws previously existing.—This mode of payment has given general satisfaction to the great body of the Indians. Justice has been done to them, and they are grateful to the government for it. A few chiefs and interested persons may object to this mode of payment, but it is believed to be the only mode of preventing fraud and imposition from being practised upon the great body of common Indians, constituting a majority of all the tribes.

It is gratifying to perceive that a number of the tribes have recently manifested an increased interest in the establishment of schools among them, and are making rapid advances in agriculture—some of them producing a sufficient quantity of food for their support, and in some cases a surplus to dispose of to their neighbors. The comforts by which those who have received even a very limited education, and have engaged in agriculture, are surrounded, tend gradually to draw off their less civilized brethren from the precarious means of subsistence by the chase, to habits of labor and civilization.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory and gratifying account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success, in every quarter of the globe under the protection of our flag, which the navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

In the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Pacific, the officers and men of our squadrons have displayed distinguished gallantry, and performed valuable services. In the early stages of the war with Mexico, her ports on both coasts were blockaded, and more recently many of them have been captured and held by the navy. When acting in co-operation with the land forces, the naval officers and men have performed gallant and distinguished service on land as well as on water, and deserve the high commendation of the country.

While other maritime powers are adding to their navies large numbers of war steamers, it was a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our navy. The four war steamers authorized by the act of the third March, 1847, are in course of construction.

In addition to the four war steamers authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Navy has, in pursuance of its provisions, entered into contracts for the construction of five steamers, to be employed in the transportation of the United States mail "from New York to New Orleans, touching at Charleston, Savannah, and Havana, and from Havana to Chagres;" for three steamers to be employed in like manner from Panama to Oregon, "so as to connect with the mail from Havana to Chagres across the isthmus;" and for five steamers to be employed in like manner from New York to Liverpool. These steamers will be the property of the contractors, but are to be built "under the superintendence and direction of a naval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and to be so constructed as to render them convertible at the least possible expense into war steamers of the first class."

A prescribed number of naval officers, as well as a post office agent, are to be on board of them; and authority is reserved to the Navy Department at all times to "exercise control over said steamships," and "to have the right" "to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United States" "upon making proper compensation to the contractors therefor."

Whilst these Steam-ships will be employed in transporting the mails of the United States coastwise, and to foreigh countries, upon an anual compensation to be paid to the owners, they will always be ready, upon an emergency requiring it, to be couverted into war steamers; and the right reserved to take them for public use, will add greatly to the efficiency and strength of this description of our naval force. To the steamers thus authorized under contract made by the Secretary of the Navy, should be added five other steamers authorized under contracts made in pursuance of law by the Postmaster General, making an addition, in the whole, of eighteen war steamers, subject to be taken for public use. As further contracts for the transportation of the mail to foreigh countries may be authorized by Congress, this number may be enlarged indefinitely.

The enlightened policy by which a rapid communication with the various distant parts of the globe is established, by means of American-built, sea steamers, would find an ample reward in the increase of our commerce, and in making our country and its resources more favorably known abroad; but the national advantage is still greater of having our naval officers made familliar with steam navigation; and of having the privilege of taking the ships already equipped for immediate service at a moment's notice; and will be cheaply purchased by the compensation to be paid for the transportation of the mail in them, over and above the postages received.

A just national pride, no less than our commercial interests, would seem to favor the policy of augmenting the number of this description of vessels. They can be built in our country cheaper and in greater numbers than in any other in the world.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General for a detailed and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of that department during the past year. It is gratifying to find that, within so short a period after the reduction in the rates of postage, and notwithstanding the great increase of mail service, the revenue received for the year will be sufficient to defray all the expenses, and that no further aid will be required from the treasury for that purpose.

The first of the American mail steamers authorized by the act of the third of March, 1845, was completed and entered upon the service on the first of June last, and is now on her third voyage to Bremen and other intermediate ports. The other vessels authorized under the provisions of that act are in course of construction, and will be put upon the line as soon as completed. Contracts have also been made for the transportation of the mail in a steamer from Charleston to Havana.

A reciprocal and satisfactory postal arrangement has been made by the Postmaster General with the authorities of Bremen, and no difficulty is apprehended in making similar arrangments with all other Powers with which we may have communication by mail steamers, except with Great Britain.

On the arrival of the first of the American steamers, bound to Bremen, at Southampton, in the month of June last, the British post Office directed the collection of discriminating postages on all letters and other mailable matter, which she took out to Great Britain, or which went into the British post office on their way to France and other parts of Europe. The effect of the order of the British post office is to subject all letters and other matter transported by American steamers to double postage, one postage having been previously paid on them to the United States while letters transported in British steamers are subject to pay but a single postage. This measure was adopted with the avowed object of protecting the British line of mail steamers now running between Boston and Liverpool, and, if permitted to continue, must speedily put an end to the transportation of all letters and other matter by American steamers, and give to British steamers a monopoly of the business. A just and fair reciprocity is all that we desire and on this we must insist. By our laws, no such discrimination is made against British steamers bringing letters into our ports, but all letters arriving in the United States are subject to the same rate of postage whether brought in British or American vessels. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General for a full statement of the facts of the case, and of the steps taken by him to correct this inequality. He has exerted all the power conferred upon him by the existing laws.

The minister of the United States at London has brought the subject to the attention of the British government, and is now engaged in negotiations for the purpose of adjusting reciprocal postal arrangements, which shall be equally just to both countries. Should he fail in concluding such arrangements, and should Great Britain insist on enforcing the unequal and unjust measures she has adopted, it will become necessary to confer additional dowers on the Postmaster General, in order to enable him to meet the emergency, and to put our own steamers on an equal footing with British steamers engaged in transporting the mail between the two countries; and I recommend that such powers be conferred.

In view of the existing state of our country, I trust it may not be inappropriate, in closing this communication, to call to mind the words of wisdom and admonition of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, in his farewell address to his countrymen.

That greatest and best of men, who served his country so long, and loved it so much, foresaw, with "serious concern," the danger to our Union "of characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—*northern* and *southern*, *Atlantic* and *western*—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views," and warned his countrymen against it,

So deep and solemn was his conviction of the importance of the Union and of preserving harmony between its different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it, as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

After the lapse of half a century, these admonitions of Washington fall upon us with all the force of truth. It is difficult to estimate the "immense value" of our glorious Union of confederated States, to which we are so much indebted for our growth in population and wealth, and for all that constitutes us a great and a happy nation.—How unimportant are all our differences of opinion upon minor questions of public policy, compared with its preservation; and how scrupulously should we avoid all agitating topics which may tend to distract and divide us into contending parties, separated by geographical lines, whereby it may be weakened or endangered.

Invoking the blessing of the Almigty Ruler of the Universe upon your deliberations, it will be my highest duty, no less than my sincere pleasure, to co-operate with you in all measures which may tend to promote the honor and enduring welfare of our common country. JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, December, 1847.

THE JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1847.

CONGRESS.

ELECTION OF CLERK.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives was elected on Tuesday last. The candidates were—Thomas J. Campbell, (whig) of Tennessee, and Benjamin B. French, (dem.) of New Hampshire, Clerk of the last House. Mr. Campbell received 113, and Mr. French 109—113 votes being necessary to a choice, Mr. Campbell was therefore elected. The remainder of the day was occupied in reading the President's message, and "fixing" some preliminary matters, usual at the commencement of a session.

CAPT. JONES OF THE U. S. ARMY, arrived in this place on Thursday, from Puebla. We believe he has returned home to recruit his health.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. TAYLOR.—Gen. Taylor arrived at New Orleans on the 1st instant, on board the steamer Monmouth, from the Brazos. The Times, of the 2d inst., says that "A discharge of artillery, a little before daybreak, from the public squares, announced the welcome intelligence to our citizens. From the moment the Monmouth came in sight of the South-West Pass, it was made known by signal flags that the brave old soldier was on board, and every ship and steamer was dressed in flags, and resounded with thundering cheers. The plantations turned out their forces and cheered the steamer as she passed."

WILMINGTON, DEC. 9.

NAVAL STORES—Sales of Turpentine since our last amount to 6,297 bbls., viz:—On Friday and Saturday 1,000 bbls. at $2 05 for soft, and $1 05 a $1 02½ for hard. Monday, 1,583 bbls. at $2 05 for soft, and $1 10 for hard. Tuesday and Wednesday, 3,714 bbls. at $2 10 to $2 20 for soft, and $1 10 to $1 25 for hard. To-day there has been but very little doing. Yesterday's prices have been fully maintained for Turpentine; in one instance an advance of 5 cents was had on a small lot of hard. Sales of some 60 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 27½ cents. Sales of 634 bbls. Tar. Market opening on Friday last at $1 65, and closing at $1 50 on Wednesday evening, and sales at the latter price this morning.

TIMBER—Our wharves are lined with Timber rafts, and we report sales, since this day week, of 22 rafts, viz: 1 raft of Shipping Timber at $9—20 rafts Mill, ranging from $4 to $7 75, from very common to very good, and 1 raft extra quality at $8.

LUMBER—We hear of only two rafts having been sold, which brought $6. Several rafts in.

MOLASSES—Received from Ortagosa, 30 bbls., 24 tierces, and 151 hhds., of which about 60 hhds. have been taken at 23 a 25c., in lots to suit.

SHINGLES—Sales of Shingles on Monday at $2 40. They are now worth $2 50.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 8—Brig Enoch Pratt, Baker, Fall River, to J. Hathaway & Son.
Schr. Justice, Williams, Newport, to J. Hathaway & Son.
Br. Brig Southampton, Shipley, Bermuda, to C. W. Davis.
Brig Emeline, Loring, Ponce, Porto Rico, to G. W. Davis.
Schr. Marion, Johnson, Little River, to G. W. Davis.
Schr. Napoleon, Smith, Boston, to A. Martin.
Schr. G. W. Davis, Briggs, New York, to G. W. Davis.
9—Br. Brig Milton, Durkee, St. Kitts, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

NOTICE—Persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting the crew of British Brig Southampton, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or

G. W. DAVIS, Consignee.

December 10, 1847.

LIFE INSURANCE!

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

Life Assurance Society of London.

"*A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow.*"

[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]

Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!

Beside a reserved fund [from surplus premiums] of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits